DECEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3053.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1788.

To be SOLD, by RETAIL,

By JOHN WOODS,

The corner of Front and Lombard-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits,
Old brandy,
Weſt-India and country rum,
Wines of different ſorts,
Loaf and lump ſugar,
Muſcovado & Spaniſh white do.
Coffee and chocolate,
Hyſon, ſouchong & bohea teas,
Pepper, and ſundry ſpices,
Starch, indigo, ſoap & candles,
Cotton, and cotton wick for lamps,
Raiſins and currants,
Sieves of different ſorts,
Bruſhes of different ſorts & ſizes,
Knives and forks,
Claſp and pen-knives,
Tin coffee-pots, and ſundry tinware,
Bellows, coffee-mills,
Shovels and ſpades,
Flat-irons, gridirons and frying-pans,
Bake-ovens and bake-irons of various ſizes,
Iron pots and kettles of different ſorts,
An aſſortment of nails & ſprigs,
Flaſks of ſweet oil, vinegar,
Rice, barley and oatmeal,
An aſſortment of queens ware,
Some glaſs ware, &c. &c.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels, and others, may have their ſea ſtores put up on the ſhorteſt notice.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of SHARP and WILLIAM DELANY are requeſted to pay the ſubſcriber their reſpective balances; and all perſons to whom ſaid partnerſhip remain indebted, are deſired to call for payment. SHARP DELANY.

In order to cloſe the accounts of ſaid partnerſhip, a conſiderable quantity of Capital Drugs will be diſpoſed of for caſh, approved notes, or the uſual credit, on as low terms as ſuch goods can be imported.

The aſſortment conſiſts of Bark, Jallap, Cream of Tartar, Opium, Quickſilver, Camphor, Gum Arabic, Galls, and a variety of ſuch drugs as are now in uſe.

A MISTAKE.

WAS exchanged at Mrs. Withy's, by her ſervant, a pair of common leather coloured SADDLE BAGS, with a brass lock, on Tueſday night, the 18th inſtant. The perſon having the ſame is requeſted to return them to Mrs. *Withy*, or to Mr. *Iſrael Iſrael*, at the Cloſe Keys, Philadelphia, and receive his own, with the contents. †

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, of the firſt quality, lying on Bull-ſkin run, Berkeley county, Virginia, containing 850 acres, whereon is a ſtone dwelling-houſe, of ſufficient ſize for the accommodation of a large family, a ſtone ſtable with ten ſtalls, dairy, kitchen, ſpring-houſe, and clerk's-office, of the ſame materials, a large log barn, corn-houſes, and other outhouſes, all in good repair: About 350 acres of the above is cleared, a good proportion of which is quite freſh, the whole well encloſed, and in good heart. There is alſo a quantity of rich marſh, which, with very little labor, may be covnerted into valuable meadow. There are ſeveral very fine ſprings, and a ſtream running thrugh the land of conſiderable ſize. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the terms, on applying to *William Kerlin*, in Cheſter, near Philadelphia, who has ſeen the land, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

ROBERT BAYLOR.

N. B. It may be neceſſary to obſerve that we are very convenient to churches, meeting-houſes and merchant-mills, about 18 miles below Winchester.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Weiſs, late of this city, deceaſed, on bond, note or book-debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers,

REBECCA WEISS, Executrix,
JOHN WOOD, Executor.

Newtown, November 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public auction or vendue, held at the Court-houſe in Newtown, on Wedneſday, the 10th of next month (December) at noon, a certain meſſuage and tract of 155 acres of land; ſituate in Falls townſhip, Bucks county; bounded by lands of Samuel Pleaſants, Thomas Riche, Eſquire, and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Jonathan Milnor, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

November 17, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Hatfield townſhip, Montgomery county, about the middle of September laſt, A Stray Brindle Bull CALF, with a white face, breaſt and belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

TAKEN up treſpaſſing, near the three mile ſtone, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, on the fourth inſt. a ſmall bay MARE, with her mane and tail cloſe cut, and ſhod before. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may hear of her, by applying to

§ WILLIAM RUSH, *in Race-ſtreet.*

Philad. Nov. 22, 1788.

Northampton town, November 4, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 16th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court houſe, in Eaſton, two tracts of land ſituate in the townſhip of Mount-Bethel, the one tract is bounded by land of Alexander Miller, jun. Widow Miller and others; the other of the ſaid tracts is bounded by the tract aforementioned, and land of Alexander Galbreth. The one tract containing 138 acres, and the uſual allowance, the other tract containing 26 acres and three quarters of an acre, with the uſual allowance: Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Cadwalader Morris, by ‖ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 4, 1788.

I GIVE this public notice to forewarn all perſons not to truſt my wife Mary Ramſey, on my account, as I ſhall not pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

† BENJAMIN RAMSEY.

CANNON STOVE,

A very large one, ſuitable for a Church or School-houſe,

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet. Alſo,

AN aſſortment of boxes of window glaſs, 8 by 10, high and low priced,
Double and ſingle rolled Engliſh ſheet iron,
Great variety of ſheet braſs,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter-caſks,
Bar-iron by the ton,
Boxes of Dreſden china tea-cups and ſaucers,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Fine and coarſe braſs wire,
Watch-chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea-ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Shoemakers knives,
Double ſcrew gimblets,
Shoe buckles,
Sleeve buttons, &c. &c.

6 w.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Hull, London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Amſterdam, and now for ſale, by

John & James Oldden,

In Second-ſtreet, eight doors below Market-ſtreet,

SHALLOONS, Rattinets,
Durants, Callimancoes,
Moreens, Halfthicks,
Plains, Broad-cloths,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Printed Linen and check ditto,
Sewing Silk,
White Sarſnets and Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Checks,
Hair and Worſted Pluſhes,
Haerlem Stripes,
Ditto, Laces from No. 0, to 10,
Scotch Oznabrigs,
Fine Bobbins and Tapes No. 13 and 25.
A large aſſortment of Looking-glaſſes,
Tin in Boxes, No. 1 and 2,
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms,
Bar and Pig Lead,
8 by 10 & 7 by 9 Window glaſs,
Pins & White-chapel Needles,
Red Lead, Yellow Oaker,
White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,
Litharge and Patent Yellow,
Crowley's Steel,
Ruſſia Hog's Briſtles,
Common and ingrain Scotch Carpets,
Ditto, $\frac{1}{8}$yd, $\frac{5}{8}$ths, $\frac{3}{4}$ths & yard wide Carpeting,
London and Briſtol Pewter, &c.

They have likewiſe to let on a reaſonable rent, for one or more years, a large vacant lot of ground, the north ſide of Market above Seventh-ſtreet, and adjoining the dwelling of Herbſt and Lex. The lot is 26 feet on Market and 46 feet on Zane-ſtreet, being in depth 356 feet. 6w.

November 11, 1788.

Lately IMPORTED, and for SALE by

Hewes and *Anthony*,

At their STORE, the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet Wharf,

A Quantity of excellent North-ſide Jamaica ſpirit,
Molaſſes and New-England rum,
Connecticut pork and Iriſh beef,
150 barrels choice *Boſton* beef,
A quantity of tallow in barrels,
Beſt picked Mackarel and common ditto,
Salmon, ſhad and herring,
Codfiſh in hogſheads, ſpermaceti oil,
Common whale and tanner's ditto,
Spermaceti candles, and chocolate, in boxes,
A few bags new hops, and 18 bales of cotton,
Iron tea-kettles and New-England tow linen,
Coarſe and fine Liverpool ſalt,
70 barrels roſin, &c. &c.

Nov. 3. 6. w.

To be Sold by public Sale,

On THURSDAY, the 4th day of December next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, 14 miles from Philadelphia, late the eſtate of John Thomas, deceaſed, containing 69 acres of good land, a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, a good kitchen adjoining it, with a ſtream of water running by the door, a large ſtone barn and ſtables, a ſpring and ſtone ſpring houſe, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, 12 acres of good watered meadow, a large ſtream of water running through it, a good bearing orchard, the ſoil is of a good quality; the conditions will be made known by the legatees of ſaid eſtate. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Likewiſe to be ſold by public ſale, on Thurſday, the 11th of December next, a plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Uchland townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 200 acres of land, about one half of which is cleared, the other well timbered, a good dwelling houſe and a good log barn and ſtabling, a never failing ſpring and ſpring houſe, 12 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, two bearing orchards, one is of the beſt grafted fruit, it lays within half a mile of two lime kilns, and 29 miles from Philadelphia. The titles indiſputable; the terms will be made known at the day of ſale, on the premiſes, by the ſaid legatees. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock. ‡

To be rented, for a Term of Years,

SUNDRY Lots in the city of Philadelphia, and parcels of Land near the ſame, viz. 1. A city ſquare, bounded eaſtward and weſtward by 7th and 8th ſtreets, and northward and ſouthward by Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, (ſave a ſmall part thereof at the north-eaſt corner) now in the tenure of William Eckhart, his term expires March next. 2. A large lot on the ſouth-ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, at the diſtance of about 10 feet from the eaſt wall of General Dickinſon's houſe to Sixth-ſtreet, extending from the ſaid Cheſnut-ſtreet, northward, to a 36 feet wide ſtreet. 3. Forty acres of land on Wiſſahickon road, adjoining Standley's graſs grounds, now in the tenure of John Manderfield, his leaſe will expire next ſpring. 4. Three hundred acres of land, lying in the Fork of, or between two croſs-roads, from Germantown road to Frankford road, oppoſite, on one ſide, the Widow Lawrence's, and on the other, to Conrad Heſter's, and adjoining Godfrey Twelve's land; lately in the tenure of Daniel Levan, who is gone off. For terms, apply to LEWIS WEISS, in Arch-ſtreet, or to CHARLES JARVIS, in Second-ſtreet.

Juſt Publiſhed, price 5*ſ.*

And to be ſold by *James Adams & Sons*, in Wilmington; and by *Hall & Sellers*, *Bradford*, *Dunlap & Claypoole*, *Bailey*, *Seddon*, *and Dobſon*, bookſellers, in Philadelphia,

SERMONS, &c.

1. On the diviſions among chriſtians. 2. On the neceſſity of regeneration to future happineſs. 3. The ſcripture doctrine of election. 4. Extract of a letter from Mr. Whitefield to Mr. Weſley. 5. An addreſs to the Deiſts.

By *Henry Pattillo*, A. M. of Granville, North-Carolina.

In neceſſariis unitas; in non-neceſſariis lenitas; in omnibus charitas. ANON.

Alſo, *by the ſame Author, price* 1*ſ.*

THE PLAIN

Planter and Farmer's Family Aſſiſtant:

Containing an *addreſs* to huſbands and wives, children and ſervants; with three *catechiſms*, for children, youths, and negroes.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENT;
With the APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance, of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by HUGH GAINE and EDWARD PRIOR, *New-York*; by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK and WILLIAM YOUNG, *Philadelphia*; by TOWNSEND & PATTON, *Baltimore*; and by the EDITOR in *Trenton*.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions---and that the ſeveral Printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

ROBERT WOOD,

In FIFTH-STREET, near the NEW-GAOL, PHILADELPHIA,
Still continues to MAKE

Parchment of the beſt quality;

Which Stationers, Conveyancers and others, may be ſupplied with on reaſonable terms.

Auguſt 29, 1788. 4w

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Mount Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, Pennſylvania, about the beginning of July laſt, two heiffer CALVES, ſuppoſed to be yearlings paſt, the one a dark red, with both ears ſlit; the other red, with a white face and tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

November 10, 1788. † GEORGE MARKS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewiſe 7 acres of ſwamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſeveral out-houſes, a barn and ſtables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or graſs; 180 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber, with a run of water all along one ſide of ſaid plantation, lying in the townſhip of Manington, Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Alſo another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber; lying in the aforeſaid county, and to be ſold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

Auguſt 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The ſubſcriber has three negroes to diſpoſe of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

The following Lots of Ground,

TWO lots on Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining the ſubſcriber's dwelling houſe, one of which containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 19 feet, and in depth 106 feet; the other containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet 6 inches, and in depth on Crown-ſtreet 90 feet.

Two lots on Fifth-ſtreet, about half way betwen Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, each of which contains in breadth on Fifth-ſtreet, 20 feet 3 inches, and in depth 87 feet 6 inches. For terms, apply to † EDWARD PENINGTON.

Thoughts on the ſubject of Amendments

to the Fœderal Conſtitution.

THE melioration of the great ſyſtem of civil polity has been the progreſſive work of many ages. If we look back to the ancient republics, or if we examine moſt of the governments of modern times, we ſhall find that liberty and property have been rendered precarious by the commixture of civil and eccleſiaſtical powers, which have afforded to the rulers of every nation the pretext and the means of violation and oppreſſion. What the ſuperſtition of former ages gave to their governors, the craft of modern ſtateſmen has ſecured by the forms of laws and conſtitutions. Some even of the United States, at the moment of their ſeparation from Great-Britain, inadvertently followed this univerſal error of mankind. The frequent diſcuſſions of religious liberty throughout the American union, and the enormous abuſes of church authority in foreign countries, have at length preſented this ſubject in a juſt point of view, and exhibited eccleſiaſtical power as at once dangerous to the rights of man, and derogatory from the majeſty of Heaven.

The United States, by the late interdiction of religious teſts in the general conſtitution, have greatly diſencumbered the ſubject of civil polity. Thoſe unreaſonable prejudices, which kept aſunder the wiſeſt ſtateſmen, and which obſcured the light of truth itſelf, muſt die away. Political diſquiſitions, no longer confounded by the mixture of thoſe heterogeneous ideas, will be more likely, under the guidance of reaſon, to advance the genuine philoſophy of government. Nor will this appear a fanciful concluſion, or an hope too ſanguine, when we remember that thoſe countries have the beſt political theories, which enjoy the greateſt ſhare of religious liberty, and that in the preſent century, during which mankind have been moſt free from religious authority, the progreſs of political ſcience has been remarkably accelerated.

A review of the hiſtory of mankind will alſo ſhew us, that the precarious condition of liberty and property has been in a great degree occaſioned by the foundation on which they were placed. The honeſt feelings and common ſenſe of mankind interpoſed between the rulers and the ruled a feeble barrier againſt the iron hand of a powerful tyrant. This ſeldom took place but upon alarming occaſions, and not until repeated violations of right had ſecured the ſucceſs of the oppreſſor. The ſcience of government was not ſo well underſtood—the principles of liberty were not ſo clearly aſcertained, that an encroachment on the rights of the people could be perceived, tho' not accompanied by any immediate injury. It was left for later times to interpoſe between the citizen and the ſovereign, *the acknowledged rights of men* and *the eſtabliſhed principles of civil liberty*. As the United States are the nation, which firſt diveſted its rulers of eccleſiaſtical power, ſo they enjoy conſtitutions, ſecuring in a more eminent degree than any other codes the abſolute rights of the people, and eſſential principles of freedom. It is not neceſſary to give them the alarm, that they ſhould actually feel the graſp of tyranny. A diſtinct line is preciſely drawn, by which their rulers are to move, and the moment they deviate therefrom, the people are put upon their guard.

It appears then that we live in an æra of the world, when the progreſſive wiſdom of man has accompliſhed the abolition of eccleſiaſtical power, and diſcovered the materials to lay *the foundations of free government*. In this happy ſituation nothing can interrupt our progreſs to greater perfection, but precipitation, or diſagreemen. Moderation, amity and caution, with a proper uſe of the uncommon and invaluable lights, of which, by the bleſſings of providence, we are now poſſeſſed, muſt gradually lead us to the innermoſt parts of the temple of liberty. Let not then an intemperate jealouſy, or any more cenſurable paſſion, impel us too haſtily to the important buſineſs of amendments. 'Tis a duty which will require the concentred feelings and united wiſdom of the people and the ſtates. The fœderal repreſentatives, who will be the offſpring of the people, and the fœderal ſenate, who will be the offſpring of the legiſlatures, are daily coming into life. Let us mark their form and countenance, let us liſten once with becoming attention to their voice. They are fairly choſen from among ourſelves, and cannot be unknowing or unconcerned in thoſe things which belong to our peace.

The preſent condition of our affairs renders the organization of the government indiſpenſably neceſſary. Encroached on by a foreign power at home, wounded in our credit abroad, internally divided, to the joy of our enemies, the ſorrow of our friends, and the injury of ourſelves, the endeavours of every patriot citizen ſhould be exerted to give conſiſtency and ſtrength to our fœderal head. This alone can relieve us. The foreign creditor, who has by his patience a ſecond time evinced his friendſhip for our country, looks for ſome attention for his ſuſpended rights. Men of virtue and property, who ſee new inſtallments and paper emiſſions brought forward in the ſhort period between adoption and operation, impatiently wait the day, when the rights of property can be no more invaded—our national honor no more ſtained. They tremble through the anxious interval, leſt intereſt and opportunity may ſeduce Pennſylvania, Maſſachuſetts or Virginia into thoſe deplorable meaſures. The inhabitants of Europe, who contemplate a ſettlement on our lands, or an eſtabliſhment in our towns, wiſely wait the firſt operations of the government as the ſignal of embarkation.—The adoption of the conſtitution has impreſſed the legiſlatures of the ſtates with a belief that no more fœderal duties are incumbent upon them. Without ſome attention of the ſtates or of the general legiſlature to fiſcal objects, all the operations of the national government will ſhortly terminate. In whatever light we conſider the ſubject, it will appear, that as *amendment* ought not to have prevented the adoption, ſo it ſhould not poſtpone the execution of the government.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Property

in Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION at Point-no-Point, in the Northern-Liberties, four miles from town, conſiſting of about 17 acres of Meadow, and 63 acres of Upland, part of which is woodland, and the whole of an excellent quality. There are on the premiſes two Brick Houſes, a Stone Kitchen, and a Frame Barn and Out-houſes. The fences are good and great part of them are new. Apply to WILLIAM RAWLE.

Third-ſtreet, December 1, 1788.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

Your publiſhing in your next week's Gazette the report of the committee of the ſociety (inſtituted for the abolition of the ſlave trade) in London, may contribute to the promotion of the cauſe of humanity, and will oblige A FRIEND.

Eleventh Month 21, 1788.

LONDON, *Auguſt 12th.* 1788.

At a Committee of the SOCIETY, inſtituted in 1787, for effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

RESOLVED, That the following Report be publiſhed, for the Information of the Members of this Inſtitution.

THE objects mentioned in our report of the 15th of January laſt have continued to engage our earneſt attention; and we acknowledge, with great ſatisfaction, the aſſiſtance of the Committees formed in other parts of the kingdom, as well as of many reſpectable individuals. The event has ſhewn, that theſe endeavours have not been wholly in vain, and that to awaken the feelings of a generous nation, nothing more was neceſſary than to unfold the true ſtate of the ſlave trade, and to expoſe to public view the cruelties practiſed in it. Upwards of one hundred petitions have been preſented to the Houſe of Commons from various parts of the country, and in others, inſtructions have been communicated from the reſpective conſtituents to their repreſentatives, to promote, at leaſt, a fair inquiry concerning this traffic. From various cauſes, this inquiry has not yet been inſtituted in Parliament, except indeed in part, on occaſion of a bill introduced by an Honorable Baronet of diſtinguiſhed benevolence, and containing regulations merely temporary, for the purpoſe of preſerving the lives of ſlaves in their paſſage from Africa to the Weſt-Indies. In the progreſs of this bill it was remarkable, that the evidence brought in oppoſition to it fully ſubſtantiated the ground of complaint, and proved the neceſſity of the interference of the legiſlature.

Among the cauſes of the delay we lament, that the ill ſtate of health of a gentleman, who had undertaken to introduce the ſubject in the Houſe of Commons, is to be enumerated. To this circumſtance we may add the long and minute examination of evidence, which has taken place before a Committee of Privy Council. The conſideration of the general queſtion has thus been deferred, until it was thought too late to be entered upon in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament.

The Houſe of Commons have, however, paſſed a vote, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (whoſe attention to the ſubject does him honor both as a man and a miniſter) "That "this Houſe will, early in the next Seſſion of Parliament, pro-"ceed to take into conſideration the circumſtances of the Slave "Trade, complained of in the ſaid petitions, and what may be "fit to be done thereupon." When, from the benevolent ſpirit which ſeemed to pervade and animate the Houſe on this occaſion, we entertain firm hopes of ſucceſs to the wiſhes of the nation.

This delay has not been without its advantages. It has given time for various publications, and a more general diſcuſſion of the leading topics in the queſtion. The reſult, we flatter ourſelves, has been a conſiderable acceſſion of friends, and amongſt theſe, of ſome men of influence, who were before favorably diſpoſed to the cauſe. It has enabled us to enlarge our ſtock of information, and it will give an opportunity of addreſſing the Legiſlature to ſeveral counties and towns, whom the apprehenſion that the buſineſs would have been entered upon laſt year, before the petitions could have been preferred, may have prevented coming forward.

Since the laſt Report, the Committee have diſtributed, among other publications, various narratives, written by eye-witneſſes, of the exceſſive cruelties practiſed in the Slave Trade, both on the negroes and ſeamen. We have been favoured too, with letters from gentlemen of reſpectable character, reſident in the Weſt India iſlands, cordially encouraging the hope, that the Slave Trade may be ſafely aboliſhed, and adducing proofs of their own experience, and that of others, that ſupplies of ſlaves from Africa are not neceſſary to the cultivation of thoſe iſlands. As this is a point of great importance, and as the Committee are perſuaded that many more inſtances of this kind exiſt, than have come to their knowledge, we intreat that every individual, who wiſhes well to the cauſe, would communicate whatever facts of this ſort may have fallen within his obſervation, and can be well authenticated.

It was natural in ſuch an undertaking to expect oppoſition; and we have not been diſappointed. The more humane part of our adverſaries have allowed the charges of cruelty in the conduct of this trade, and admit that certain regulations are neceſſary, by which thoſe charges may be obviated: but the Committee are of opinion, that the trade is, in its nature and principle, eſſentially unjuſt; and they apprehend, that mere regulation by authority of Parliament will, by thoſe immediately concerned, be conſtrued into an approbation of the principle. The voice of humanity calls loudly for the extinction of a traffic, which no plea of policy or intereſt can juſtify in the eye of reaſon or conſcience. Yet the Committee truſt, that, on a candid and full examination, it will appear that policy and philanthropy are not at variance on this occaſion; and that it is no leſs the intereſt of this nation, than it is becoming the ſpirit of humanity which diſtinguiſhes its character, to comply with the wiſhes of the people, and prohibit the trade.

From the zeal with which this attempt to reſcue the wretched natives of Africa from the hard graſp of oppreſſion, has been patronized, and from the favorable diſpoſition of many in power, the committee think themſelves warranted in entertaining hopes of ſucceſs. But they earneſtly intreat every friend to the meaſure not to relax their exertions in this ſtate of ſuſpenſe, but rather to conſider nothing as done, while any thing remains to be done. The Committee wiſh, by every fair and proper means, to accumulate evidence in detail reſpecting the conduct of the trade and the treatment of the negroes in the middle paſſage. They mean to encounter their opponents with no other weapons than thoſe of truth; but of ſuch they care not how great be the number, or the force.

For the purpoſe of encreaſing the evidence, and of extending the influence of humanity, by a free interchange of ſentiment and opinion, we apprehend that great advantage would accrue from the eſtabliſhment of Committees in various diſtricts, who ſhould correſpond, as occaſions may ariſe, with the Committee in London; by which means a more perfect knowledge of the circumſtances with which the trade is carried on, and a conſequent conviction of its injuſtice, may be more generally obtained and diffuſed.

The Committee have, with pleaſure, obſerved the progreſs of the Society in France, eſtabliſhed with the ſame diſintereſted views, and they have encouragement to hope, that ſucceſs will attend the voluntary efforts of ſeveral foreigners of eminence, to excite in other nations a cloſe attention to the principle of injuſtice, by which the natives of Africa become the ſubjects of a commerce, ſo hoſtile to the rights of nature, and the doctrines of Chriſtianity.

Feeling the preſſure of the very important concerns committed to their care, your Committee would rejoice at an opportunity of receiving the aſſiſtance and direction of a General Meeting at this critical ſtage of the buſineſs; but the remoteneſs of ſituation of the Members of this Society diſcourages the expectation of a numerous attendance on ſuch an occaſion: And we find leſs difficulty in poſtponing it for the preſent, as from the frequent communications with which we have been favored by the ſeveral Committees, as well as by many active Members in moſt parts of theſe kingdoms, we have had no reaſon to doubt that our proceedings, which have been conducted in perfect harmony amongſt ourſelves, have been generally approved, and that we ſhall continue to receive, on every future occaſion, aſſiſtance ſo reſpectable.

The amount of ſubſcriptions received is £2760 2 7, and of diſburſements is £2131 13; The balance in hand being £628 9 7. And for the ſatisfaction of Subſcribers, a general ſtate of the accounts, as reported by the Sub-Committee appointed to audit them, is annexed. As it is hoped that the duration of the Society will extend to the attainment of their object, namely, the total Abolition of the Slave Trade, it is our duty to obſerve, that though the amount of the ſubſcriptions be large, the expences have been heavy; particularly in the neceſſary articles of printing and diſtributing a variety of Tracts on the ſubject throughout theſe kingdoms, and the collection of information and evidence from various and remote parts of the country: all which it will ſtill be neceſſary to provide for; more particularly as the great expence incurred by thoſe concerned in the traffick, in oppoſing the Bill for temporary regulation before alluded to, affords ſufficient proof that the enemies to the Abolition will throw every poſſible obſtacle in our way. For theſe reaſons we requeſt, and hope for, a continuance of that liberality which has hitherto ſo honorably diſtinguiſhed this nation.

GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Subſcriptions received by Samuel Hoare, jun Eſq. Treaſurer, to 12th Auguſt 1788.	£	2640	8 2
Amount of ditto received by Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart. and Co. to ditto.		119	14 5
Total,	£	2760	2 7

EXPENCES.----Printing and Books, viz.

100 Reſolutions of Committee---250 Letters---4750 Liſts---15050 Summary View---15026 Reports of the Committee---14000 Dean of Middleham's Letter---2325 Clarkſon's Eſſay on the Inhumanity, &c.---6025 Falconbridge's Account---3000 Stanfield's Obſervations----1500 Benezet's Guinea---4000 Ramſay's Objections and Anſwers---252 Letters of Africanus 375 Letters to Mayors of Corporations---750 Summonſes to Committees---3580 Newton's Thoughts---2000 Clarkſon on the Impolicy, &c.---1150 Account of Debates in Parliament---Obſervations of C. B. Wadſtrom (not yet publiſhed)---1 Long's Hiſtory of Jamaica---Sundry ſmall Tracts. £ 1106 19 9

Poſtage of Letters, Carriage, Porterage, and Packing Charges of a variety of Parcels, diſtributed thro' England, Scotland and Wales,		106	5 0
Stationary,		17	8 6
Advertiſing,		109	0 7
Collecting Information and Evidence, and many other Expences,		618	10 6
Copies of Official Papers, Muſter Rolls, &c.		70	4 2
Rent, Coals, Candles, &c.		39	3 0
Secretary and Aſſiſtant,		28	0 0
Incidental Charges,		10	0 2
Solicitor's Bill,		26	1 4
	£	2131	13 0
Balance in Hand	£	628	9 7

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical Calculations, A Dialogue between a Sword and a Hogſhead of Spirits;------Advantages of the Culture of the Sugar Maple-tree;---Receipts to make Maple Sugar, Maple Melaſſes, Maple Beer, Maple Wine and Maple Vinegar;---to make Sun-flower Oil;---Pumpkin Yeaſt;---to make Bread without Yeaſt, or the common Leaven;---to make Pomona Wine;---to make Salt-petre;---to make Bitters, for preventing the Fever and Ague, and all other Fall Fevers;---for chapped Lips;---Remedy for Corns on the Feet.---Anecdotes.---Advice to American Farmers, about to ſettle in new Countries, &c.---The Fall of the Leaf;---Ode to Gratitude;---Means to enjoy a happy Life;---The Cloſe of the Year.---Wiſe Sayings.---Tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's Diſk.---Of the expected Comet.---Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---A Table ſhewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000;---of the Value and Weight of Coins;---an exact Tide Table; Quakers General Meetings, Courts, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, viz.

No. 1. SITUATE in Franconia townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Allen-town, and on Skippack creek, about 27 miles from the city, containing 923 acres and 154 perches, 150 acres whereof are cleared, of which 30 acres are good watered meadow, the remainder of this tract is good timber land, there are on the premiſes two log houſes, two barns and ſeveral outhouſes, a good ſeat for a griſt or ſaw mill, which laſt might be carried on to advantage, from the great quantity of timber with which this place abounds, and the ſcarcity in the adjacent country.

No. 2. Situate in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded on the weſt by the river Schuylkill, and on the ſouth by lands of Thomas Livezey and others. The whole of which is well timbered, and the timber valuable, from the nearneſs of Germantown, and ſundry lime-kilns being within three or four miles, a conſiderable quantity of watered meadow may be made thereon. Almoſt the whole of the remainder would (if cleared) be extraordinary arable land; Wiſſahickon creek, running through this tract, affords an excellent mill-ſeat; its being ſituate on a road leading into one of the beſt wheat countries on the continent, and the convenience of getting wheat going down Schuylkill, muſt be a conſiderable addition to the advantages already mentioned. In ſhort, a view of the premiſes only can furniſh an adequate idea of the many advantages both for a farm, and a mill, with which this tract abounds.

No. 3. Situate in the townſhip of Blockley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown-ſquare, about five miles from the city, containing 20 acres and 138 perches. The ſoil is good, and wooded with a variety of valuable timber.

No. 1 and 2 will be ſold entire, or in parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

Application may be made to *Cadwalader Evans*, jun. near North-Wales meeting-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of George Baker, in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Nov. 29, 1788. BENJAMIN WILSON.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Cooch, Eſq; late of Pencader Hundred, in New-Caſtle county, either by bill, bond, note, mortgage, book account or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

¶ ALEXANDER M'BEATH, } Executors.
JOHN SIMONTON, }

November 2, 1788.

BASSETERRE, October 29.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatius to a gentleman here, October 22.

"By authentic accounts from Martinique we are informed, that Count Damas demanded a free gift of the council, of two millions of livres for the uſe of government: that body being compoſed of planters, laid it entirely on the commercial people, whom they ſelected in different claſſes; the firſt, conſiſting of four, to pay 25 Joes each; the ſecond (of which there was a large number) 20 Joes each, and the moſt inconſiderable ſhopkeepers, at 10 Joes each. Every ſtore was ſhut up; but 300 men with fixed bayonets brought them to reaſon, and the *free gift* was paid at the point of the *bayonet*.---This is law, mais pas juſtice!"

CHARLESTON, November 12.

The following improved culture of cabbages, according to the Kentiſh method, deſcribed in the abridgement of Young's Six Months Tour, may prove acceptable to our readers: If the cabbages run too faſt, they ſhould be pricked out once before the tranſplantation, three feet aſunder in the rows, and three feet from plant to plant in the rows. If dry weather comes they require watering. In three weeks after planting they ſhould be horſe-hoed, and afterwards hand-hoed around the plants: Thoſe operations are repeated as the weeds ariſe, generally from three to five horſe-hoeings. In England the cabbages reared by this mode of cultivation are the largeſt of the cabbage kind.

PETERSBURG, November 20.

We learn from the weſtern country, that a party of Indians, under the command of John Watts, amounting to about 300, attacked Galleſpy's Fort, on Holſtein, on the 17th ult. and after a gallant defence made by the ſmall party in the Fort, they were obliged to ſurrender.---There were about thirty perſons in the Fort, moſtly women and children, all of whom fell a ſacrifice to the cruelty of the ſavages. This is ſaid to be part of a large body encamped at Chota, compoſed of both Creeks and Cherokees, ſaid to be under the direction of Alexander M'Gilliviray. From all accounts it appears, we may ſhortly expect to hear of a bloody ſcene in that quarter. The militia have all turned out, determined to defend their country to the laſt extremity. A very large body of Indians have lately croſſed the Tenaſee, in two diviſions, and have deſtroyed two or three ſettlements on the north ſide of Holſtein.

HARTFORD, November 10.

True ſpirit of Rhode Iſland Policy.

THE proceedings of their aſſemblies have certainly the merit of uniformity; if uniformity in a long train of unjuſt and villainous conduct can be allowed to poſſeſs merit. The making of paper money was the firſt object of their iniquitous policy. This was done with an expreſs intention to injure and defraud juſt creditors, and it has effectually anſwered its end: And they are now about to conſummate that plan, by paying off their honeſt ſtate debts in their own depreciated paper money at its nominal value. Can any thing be more unjuſt? Was the edict of Louis XV. which compelled the creditors of the nation, in payment of their juſt debts, to accept his notes, depreciated next to nothing, more unjuſt, wicked and tyrannical?

But the aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland ſeems at preſent to be eſtabliſhed and comforted in their proceedings, by receiving governor Clinton's letter. This they have ordered to be regiſtered in the town clerk's office, that it may be open to general inſpection.

In conformity to this letter, the general aſſembly have ordered delegates to be choſen to confer with delegates from other ſtates, upon the ſubject of amendments to the new conſtitution. Many powerful arguments have been uſed in every ſtate in favor of the propoſed conſtitution; but the arguments in its favor, drawn from the proceedings of Rhode-Iſland, are the moſt powerful and uncontradictory of any that have been hitherto ſuggeſted----It is an infallible ſign of the juſtice and utility of laws, that they are obnoxious to rogues and villains; for as ſoon as a law prohibits their iniquitous practices, they deſire an amendment of it. Thus Rhode-Iſland has yet diſcernment enough to ſee that the adoption of the new conſtitution, as it ſtands at preſent, will be an inſuperable barrier to their unjuſt and wicked proceedings. It is no wonder, therefore, that they very cordially wiſh for ſome eſſential amendments and alterations. But a propoſition of this kind, from that little inſignificant, devoted ſpot of wickedneſs, to meet delegates from other ſtates, on the ſubject of amendments to the new conſtitution, at a time when the new Congreſs are organizing, is an inſult upon the good ſenſe and dignity of the United States, and will doubtleſs be treated with the contempt it ſo highly deſerves.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

A gentleman, who lately ſaw an account publiſhed of the number of ſhipping in the port of Philadelphia, was pleaſed with the flouriſhing condition of commerce in that city. Motives of curioſity prompted him to aſcertain the number of ſea-veſſels in this port, and at preſent the number is as follows:

Ships	22
Snows	2
Brigs	36
Schooners	17
Sloops	42
	119

From the (*Boſton*) *Independent Chronicle.*

Meſſrs. ADAMS and NOURSE,

The following extract of a letter from a friend contains an account of a ſucceſsful experiment made by Mr. Muſſey, *of Newbury, for preventing the deſtruction of his Apple Trees by Canker-worms; as the communication of it to the public may be of uſe, pleaſe to give it a place in your paper. Your's, &c. C. T.*

"MR. Muſſey, of Newbury, began an experiment laſt fall, for preventing the deſtruction of his apple-trees, by canker-worms, and ſo fully ſucceeded, that on nineteen trees, on which he made it, and where the fruit was deſtroyed by them the laſt year, not a worm has been ſeen the preſent year, and the trees are well loaded with apples. He took off the ſward from around the tree to the depth of about nine inches, and in width about twelve, and there placed a bed of clay mortar, ſo as to unite it to the body of the tree; he then made in the clay a ſurrounding ditch or trough, four or five inches deep, and five inches wide, that when thoroughly dried it might hold water---with the ſods and earth he banked up the outſide of the mortar and left it to dry; as oft as any cracks appeared, he filled them up with freſh mortar, and was careful to keep it cemented to the body of the tree. Where the roots near the trunk lay bare, inſtead of banking the bed of mortar with ſods and earth, as aforementioned, he made uſe of boards placed in a ſquare form, raiſed two or three inches above the mortar, and ſecured them with ſtakes well drove into the ground, that they might be kept ſteady and as cloſe together as poſſible; this method he found better than the former, and did not require ſuch frequent repairs. It is not material in what form the mortar is laid, whether in a circular or ſquare, the whole depends upon the trough being tight, and filled with water in a ſufficient quantity to drown the inſects in their attempts to crawl up the tree; to effect this it will be neceſſary early in the ſeaſon of their uſual appearance, to keep the troughs properly filled with water; filling them twice or thrice weekly, during the time of their paſſing up the trees, will generally ſuffice.

This buſineſs muſt be begun in the fall, in order that the mortar may become ſufficiently dry and hardened; it required for the nineteen trees, two loads of clay: One other tree in the orchard was tarred according to the uſual method, but it did not prevent the Canker-Worms from deſtroying the fruits."

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 3.

RETURNS from different Counties of this State of the Election for REPRESENTATIVES *in the* Fœderal Government, *as far as they have come to hand.*

Counties.	Thomas Hartley,	Henry Wynkoop,	Fred. A. Muhlenberg,	George Clymer,	Thomas Fitzſimons,	Thomas Scott,	Stephen Chambers,	John Allifon,	Peter Muhlenberg,	Daniel Heiſter,	William Findley,	Charles Pettit,	William Irwin,	William Montgomery,	Blair M'Clenachan,	Robert Whitehill,
	CANDIDATES.															
City of Philadelphia,	1726	1743	1774	1699	1714	1718	1217	1214	821	796	376	357	333	300	286	272
County of Philadelphia,	776	786	812	769	764	766	593	600	495	495	346	333	337	329	289	293
Bucks,	656	658	682	658	657	651	632	647	259	226	231	220	230	230	220	208
Cheſter,	903	904	901	890	900	895	890	896	211	209	205	204	198	199	198	199
York,	1497	1497	1492	1482	1488	1486	1475	1489	205	203	209	201	205	193	195	198
Berks,	24	27	187	26	7	5	24	28	450	458	442	440	437	435	430	275
Boro. of Lancaſter,	571	568	683	560	571	566	566	565	138	140	134	137	131	131	138	15
1ſt diſt. of Cumberland,	170	171	171	176	156	170	161	169	447	446	458	449	477	451	450	452
Northampton,	254	262	312	260	259	253	23	15	400	413	180	170	150	170	149	122
Montgomery,	311	349	367	320	321	308	272	266	300	286	246	243	244	232	209	185
Total.	6888	6965	7381	6840	6837	6818	5853	5889	3726	3672	2827	2754	2742	2679	2564	2219

Returns have been received from counties containing about two thirds of the people of Pennſylvania. In this ſtate of information we are happy in being able to aſſure our friends, that the ratio of the voters for the two tickets is, *Fœderal* 58—*Anti fœderal* 19½. The final iſſue will therefore undoubtedly be greatly in favor of the conſtitution—we preſume, at a medium, more than two to one. So that the ſtate of Pennſylvania, always fœderal in her convention, her councils and her legiſlatures, appears ſtill more ſo by the voice of *the people at large*. Moſt probably it will be beſt accounted for by the real merits of the conſtitution being now better known.

The legiſlature of New-Jerſey, on the 25th ult. appointed WILLIAM PATTERSON and JONATHAN ELMER, Eſquires, to repreſent that ſtate in the Senate of the United States.

The Hon. John Langdon, Eſq; and Dr. Bartlett, are appointed to repreſent the ſtate of New-Hampſhire in the ſenate of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city.

"The legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts have elected Gov. Bowdoin, and the Hon. Caleb Strong, Eſq; the repreſentatives of that truly fœderal commonwealth in the Senate of the United States."

The three New-England ſtates (the loſt ſtate of Rhode-Iſland not yet deſerving the honor to be ranked with them) have appointed *fœderaliſts* to repreſent them in the Senate of the Union. This is a comfortable ſymptom, when we remember the wiſdom of their legiſlatures, the population of their country, and the energy and genuine *republicaniſm* of their people. After this eaſtern Phalanx, a ſolid column preſents itſelf in the middle diviſion, *the ſtates on the Delaware*, viz. New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania and Delaware. From the remaining appointment, the undoubted patriotiſm of the two gentlemen gives us every reaſon to hope for due attention to the tranquility and honor of the Union. At this moment there is a majority of fœderaliſts in the Senate of the preſent confederacy, and there is a moral certainty of a reſpectable majority, when the whole thirteen ſhall accede.

A manufacturing correſpondent wiſhes the public attention could be drawn to the article of hops—the moſt wholeſome ingredient in the wholeſomeſt drink in the world, and the beſt adapted to the ſituation of America. Before the revolution, common hops were ſold here at about 6*d*½ to 7*d* per lb. or 4*d* ſterling. They are now worth double that price, and 'tis ſaid a ſufficiency for the demand cannot be procured. The ſouthern ſtates might turn ſome part of their attention to the cultivation of ſo important an article, and at 4*d* to 5*d* ſterling, below which they are never likely to fall, they muſt be very profitable to them. Our correſpondent further informs us, that they are admiſſible, free of duty, in the Britiſh ports, and that *merchantable* hops are worth there 9*d* ſterling per lb. The ſuperior quality, called *Farnham Pockets*, are ſold at five guineas per 112lbs. Should the price of good hops in the American markets be reduced to 4*d* or 5*d* ſterling per lb. he aſks why they may not, after ſupplying our own breweries, be packed and preſſed in hogſheads, like tobacco, and ſhipped to England for ſale. 'Tis ſaid the American hop is ſtronger than the Britiſh, but this the brewers can beſt determine. Indigo raiſed in the ſouthern ſtates being greatly interfered with, by the importations from India to Europe, tobacco, hemp, cotton and hops may come in aid of the planters in the Carolinas and Georgia.

A dangerous ſpecies of deception, ſays a correſpondent, ſeems to be daily practicing upon the honeſt farmers of the middle and eaſtern ſtates. A recent and groſs inſtance ſeems to require notice. The article is from Fredericksburg, and ſpeaks of a party of emigrants, conſiſting of one thouſand and four perſons—of tobacco having riſen to double its uſual price, 13*ſ.* at a ſtart, wheat being a dollar, and that people could be ſupplied with meat at the rate of a ſingle guinea for 900lbs. 'Tis really wrong thus to ſport with the ſettlement and peace of worthy families. People ſhould remember, 'tis a dreadful thing for a man to take a wife and children a thouſand miles, and then to find theſe things mere deceptions.

We are authoriſed to aſſure the public, that ſince the publication of the Centinel, in which General Mifflin's name was mentioned as a public defaulter, his accounts have been examined, ſettled, and entered on the treaſury books at New-York. That the accounts of his deputy, Mr. Anthony Butler, through whoſe hands the principal part of the money paſſed, have been alſo examined, ſettled, and entered as above. Any perſon who wiſhes for particular information on the ſubject, may obtain it from Jonathan Burrall, Eſquire, commiſſioner of accounts, at New-York.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax (Nova-Scotia) dated October 30.

"The weather for theſe three or four days paſt has been exceeding cold, with two light falls of ſnow. We fear the approaching winter will be altogether the reverſe of the laſt. Proviſions and fuel are reaſonable and plenty."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bermuda, to his friend in this city, dated 3d November, 1788.

"We have a change of Governors, our former one is called home on buſineſs ſo important, that he has taken his paſſage at this ſeaſon of the year. Our late one has orders to garriſon the iſland, in the ſtrongeſt manner poſſible, not one place is omitted a fortification that is any ways neceſſary—but for what reaſon I cannot tell. We have a great quantity of military ſtores lately arrived, and a greater ſupply expected, with a number of troops, and three guard ſhips of 40 guns each."

Human nature muſt ſhudder, in reflecting on the dreadful carnage that will enſue, in conſequence of the preſent war between the three greateſt empires in the world. China alone excepted. Not only thoſe ſlain in battle, but the many Turkiſh generals, whoſe heads will be taken off for not commanding ſucceſs, muſt draw the ſigh from the Philanthropiſt, who looks on all the ſons and daughters of human nature as his brethren and ſiſters. This is one of the moſt inhuman and barbarous cuſtoms among the Ottomans, which the Heathens of antiquity never practiſed. During the reign of the Turkiſh Emperor Solyman, a letter was written, in the Sovereign's own hand, to one of his Baſhaws, in which he called him his beſt beloved couſin, but informed him at the ſame time, that it was neceſſary for the common welfare of the empire that he ſhould be either ſtrangled by the mutes who carried the letter, or take a bowl of poiſon; the latter of which he immediately complied with.

BALTIMORE, November 25.

In conſequence of the Hon. Thomas Johnſon, Eſq; declining to ſerve as Governor of this ſtate, a new election took place in both Houſes of Aſſembly, on Wedneſday laſt, when, upon counting the votes, it appeared that the Hon. John Eager Howard, Eſq; was duly elected to that important ſtation.

The Hon. James Carroll, Eſq; is choſen a Senator, in the room of the Hon. Thomas Johnſon, who has declined ſerving in that ſtation.

A SCHOOL opened,

In Ewing's court, Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets,

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,

For teaching the Spinning of Cotton, Flax, &c. and Knitting. Dec. 3, 1788.

Pot-Aſh Kettles.

A QUANTITY, well made, are juſt come to hand, wherewith perſons in the country, who ſome time ſince applied when the ſtock received had been ſold off, may now be ſupplied at the ſtore of

HENRY DRINKER,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

Where may be had, *Forge Hammers*, of an approved quality, carefully tempered in an *Air Furnace*, at which *Rollers* for *Slitting Mills* are made; ſmall cabbouſes for coaſting veſſels, and other ſizes for larger veſſels; ſtoves of various kinds, and a variety of neat caſt hollow ware. At ſame place are to be ſold, a few boxes *Iriſh Linens*, and a quantity of *live Feathers*. ¶

WHEREAS JOHN HAUGHTON, carpenter, with SARAH his wife, about twenty years ago came from Wicklow, in Ireland, to Annapolis or Baltimore; if they be living, and will apply to the Printers hereof, they may hear of ſomething conſiderably to their advantage; or if any perſon can give information whether they be living or dead, the favor will be duly acknowledged.

December 1, 1788. ‡1w

SIX PENCE Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Byberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th ult. an apprentice lad, named JOHN BROWN, by trade a weaver, about 18 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, with long ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, a light coloured cloth ſailor's jacket, a new felt hat, ſheepſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive the above reward.

Dec. 1, 1788. ‡ CASPER ROADS.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant well finiſhed

CHARIOT,

With HARNESS for two Horſes.

Apply to —— PENMAN, Coach-maker, in Cheſnut-Street. c. t. f.

WHEREAS my wife Sarah hath committed adultery, and for that cauſe I am now proſecuting a libel for a divorce from the ſaid Sarah from the bands of matrimony. Theſe are to warn all perſons whatſoever from truſting the ſaid Sarah for any cauſe or thing on my account or credit, as I will pay no debts or demands of her contracting. ‡4w JOHN KNIGHT.

Philadelphia, October 29, 1788.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

CHARLES CIST,

In RACE-STREET,

A *German* GRAMMAR:

CONTAINING

The Theory of the Language through all the Parts of Speech.

By *JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR*, M. A.

To which are prefixed RULES for *Pronunciation* and *Spelling*.

PREFACE.

THE German language is much uſed in this ſtate: It is a language of great compaſs, energy, expreſſiveneſs and variety. Theſe excellences, however, for want of proper helps and due attention, are known but by a few. The ſtudy of it is becoming now an object of reſpect, particularly in this city; not only among the Germans themſelves, but others, eſpecially young men of liberal education. For the accommodation of ſuch, this Grammar hath been careſully prepared: It will be found to contain every thing that is eſſential in BACHMAIR'S GRAMMAR, yet in a more conciſe form; and conſequently may be purchaſed at a conſiderably lower price.---The Editor intended it principally for the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, where at certain hours, daily, the ſtudents are exerciſed in ſpeaking and writing German. The method adopted in this reſpect, and the opportunities that may be had conſtantly in Philadelphia of converſing in the language, rendered it unneceſſary to retain in this Book the exerciſes or practical parts of BACHMAIR. But inſtead thereof the ſtudent will here meet with a number of very neceſſary rules for pronunciation, ſpelling, &c. not to be found in the other Grammar.

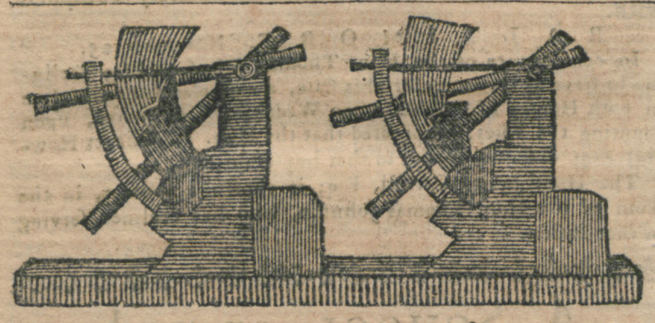
For SALE, or to be LET,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years*,

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohocking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of theſe lands is very good; there are ſeveral lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fiſh, and affording fine mill ſtreams. There are now building thereon, ten houſes, which will be let or ſold with a quantity of land ſufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public houſe, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good ſituation for a ſtore, ſaw-mill, griſt mill, a blackſmith and other tradeſmen, who can have lots of any ſize. The ſettlers will have a free grant of lots for places of worſhip and ſchool-houſes. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickaſon's ſaw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvement. There are many ſettlements now made, and making to the northward and weſtward of theſe lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennſylvania and New-York. *James Duffield* or *John Packer*, Carpenters, who will be on the premiſes till near the winter, can ſhew the draughts of the land. Enquire of *Moore Furman*, Eſq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Eſq; Kingwood, New-Jerſey, or in Philadelphia of TENCH COXE, and

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788. NALBRO' FRAZIER.



Fulling and Dying,

In their various branches, are carried on, as uſual, by

Aaron & Iſaac Oakford,

At their Mill in Darby, where thoſe who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom will be ſerved with care and diſpatch.

CLOTHS and Stuffs are taken in at Philadelphia, by *Joſeph Clark* at the Old Ferry, *Richard Thorne* at Market-ſtreet Ferry, *Jehu Eldridge* in Cheſnut-ſtreet, and *Joſeph Rigby* near the Drawbridge, where attendance will be given once a week; likewiſe, by *William Bradford* at Cantwell's Bridge.

N. B. They clean, dye, and preſs all kinds of Cloth or Stuff, from two quarters to ſeven quarters wide, in the beſt manner.

Darby, 11th month 1ſt, 1788

Southwark, October 9, 1788.

LEFT at the Stable of *John Manderfield*, a grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, about ſix years old, 15 hands and an half high, carries well, and has a long bob tail. Alſo a black MARE, with a bald face, 14 hands and an half high, about 6 years old. The perſon who left them ſays his name is Chriſtian Carnes, about 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſandy hair, red complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and lame of one hand; he ſays he bought the black mare in Philadelphia county, and the grey mare in Berkley county, Virginia. The owner or owners, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

† JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B. If the owner does not come, pay charges and take them away, they will be ſold in one month from this date, to pay charges.

Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 7, 1788.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 21ſt of October, 1788, A bright bay HORSE, part blooded, remarkably long bodied, riſing 6 years old, one of his hind feet white up to the fetlock joint and ſome white on the inſide of the other, has a black mane and tail, and never was docked, has a white ſpot on his upper lip, and to the beſt of my memory has a ſmall ſtar, or rather a grey ſpot in his forehead, trots eaſy when going ſlow, but rough when going faſt, canters but not ſpeedy, has a lump on the upper joint of his off fore leg as big as an ounce ball (in conſequence of a kick) ſhod all round, but the ſhoes much wore, except the ſhoe on his near hind foot, which was lately put on, was galled on the breaſt and ſhoulders with the breaſt-plate of harneſs, and when the rider is on, his hind fetlock joints bends remarkably near the ground. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and gives information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ ROGER DAVIS.

William and John Sitgreaves,

Have juſt imported, and are now opening for ſale, at their Store, in Front-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A Large and General VARIETY of

Seaſonable Dry Goods.

RED and yellow flannels, fine and common white ditto, baizes and ſwanſkins, plains and halfthicks, fearnoughts and bearſkins, Kendal cottons, coatings and duffils, fine and low priced broadcloths, light coloured cloak cloth, emboſſed ſerges, dark ground ſtriped linceys, ſtriped and roſe blankets, green and mottled rugs, Milton coverlids, cotton counterpanes, plain and printed velvets, corduroys and honeycombs, Royal ribs and Elliot cords, ſattinets and thickſets, worſted and hair pluſh, cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, taborets and moreens, durants and jeans, camblets and calimancoes, ſhalloons and rattinets, corded wildbores, ſilk and worſted crapes, beſt black worſted ſattinets, florentines and laſtings, cotton furniture check, beſt ſtriped ditto, Turkey ſtripes for ſaddles, drawboys and Marſeilles, calicoes, cottons and chintz, printed linen pocket handkerchiefs, red and blue cotton romals, ſilk and cotton bandanoes, beſt ſilk ditto, black and coloured Barcelonas, modes, peelongs and ſattins, mantuas and luteſtrings, ſarſnets and perſians, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, beſt Flanders ticks, bedbunts and ſtriped ticking, Ruſſia drilling and ravens duck, brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting, Scotch and Iriſh ditto, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, Scotch ſhirtings, diaper and towelling, German dowlas, brown ſileſias, beſt Scotch oznabrigs, twilled bagging, white and brown buckrams, thread lace and edgings, whited long lawns, mens and womens yarn hoſe, ſilk, cotton and worſted ditto, boys and girls ditto, womens worſted mitts, mens yarn ditto, mens and womens leather gloves, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, jaconet and book muſlins, fine book muſlin handkerchiefs, Cyprus, net and crape gauze, Mancheſter gown patterns, millinets and catguts, black hair ribband, buttons, threads and tapes, cutlery and ſmall hardware.

ALSO,

Writing paper, London and Briſtol pewter, beſt Crowley ſteel, window glaſs, nails, tin plates, lead, ſhot, F and FF powder, guns, womens ſtuff ſhoes, felt hats, frying pans, ſad irons, fine iron wire for card and ſieve makers, coarſe ditto for tinmen.

An APPRENTICE wanted---Enquire as above.

JUST PUBLISHED, *and to be Sold, by the groſs, dozen or ſingle one, at the cuſtomary price, by* E. OSWALD, *at his Printing-Office*,

Mark Time's ALMANAC

For the year of our Lord 1789,

Containing the riſing, ſetting, places and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; eclipſes of the Satellites of Jupiter; tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's Diſk, and Elements of the expected Comet; the phaſes, node, age and latitude of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the planets (including the Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the culmination of the Pointers; the Equation of Time; the time of high-water at Philadelphia for every day in the year: Alſo the increaſe, decreaſe and length of days; the judgment of the weather; feſtivals and other remarkable days, &c.

1. Addreſs to the readers. 2. Anecdote of a new made Juſtice. 3. The toaſt. 4. Rewards of virtue. 5. A wiſh. 6. An eſſay on trifles. 7. Modern wit---a tale. 8. The advice of *William Penn*, Eſquire, to his children, relative to their civil and religious conduct. 9. Receipts for a cold in the head, the meaſles, gripes, and for an excellent eye-water. 10. Liberty and ſlavery. 11. A word in ſeaſon. 12. Anecdote of a young woman. 13. Anecdote of a certain lady. 14. A ſhort ſermon. 15. The Lawyer's prayer. 16. Good advice. 17. Times of holding the reſpective courts of juſtice in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. 18. Liſt of ſtages---eaſtward---ſouthward---northward and weſtward. 19. Liſt of poſt-days, on the winter and ſummer eſtabliſhments. 20. Time of fairs. 21. Times and places of the yearly and general meetings of the Friends. 22. Rules for finding the time of high-water at Capes May, Henlopen, Henry, Hatteras, New-York, Charleſton light-houſe, Cape Canſo, Halifax, Port Roſeway, Boſton, and Nantucket Shoals. 23. Liſt of members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania. 24. Liſt of the members of the General Aſſembly. 25. Liſt of civil officers. 26. Liſt of Prothonotaries, Recorders, and Regiſters of counties. 27. Chronology of remarkable events in America ſince its diſcovery. 28. An intereſt table, at ſix per cent. from one ſhilling to one thouſand pounds. 29. A table ſhewing the weight and value of coins as they now paſs in England, Pennſylvania and New-York. 30. A table ſhewing the value of any number of dollars from one to ten thouſand, at 7ſ6 each. 31. Liſts of roads, &c.

To be Sold, or exchanged for Property in or near the city of Philadelphia,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor, and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale apply to *Thomas Kinſey*, on the premiſes, or to *Samuel Robeſon*, in Vine near Front-ſtreet.

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let. Nov. 28, 1788. †

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of Auguſt laſt, a likely mulatto fellow, about 21 years of age, ſquare and well made, with a ſmall ſcar on his forehead; he had on, when he went away, an old jean coat, new fuſtian waiſtcoat, new Oznaburg breeches, ſhoes and ſtockings. As he has been bred up altogether as a houſe ſervant, he, for a livelyhood, will probably hire himſelf either in a tavern, or to ſome private gentleman, his colour being ſuch as to favor his ſcheme of freedom. Any perſon, on delivering him to me, on Bull-ſkin-run, Berkely county, Virginia, ſhall, if taken out of the ſtate, have a reward of Fifty Dollars, and if in Thirty, beſides what the law allows. He has travelled with me to New-York and the Weſt-Indies, and will probably endeavour to get to one of thoſe places.

ROBERT BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, lying in Gallaway townſhip, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing by eſtimation about 550 acres of land, marſh and cedarſwamp, about 200 acres of which is excellent ſalt meadow, which is favored with freſh water ſprings ſufficient to ſupply a hundred head of cattle, and about 100 acres of freſh meadow may be made with a very ſmall expence, not exceeding twenty pounds in banking, and about 60 acres of cleared land and more may eaſily be cleared, the reſt well timbered; there are on ſaid premiſes a two ſtory frame houſe and barn, a ſmall apple orchard of good bearing trees. It is allowed to be an excellent place for a large ſtock, as the meadow all joins the upland. The place itſelf is ſituated in an excellent ſtand for a ſtore, as there is none kept within many miles of the place, and there has been one kept there for 20 years paſt, it is within the compaſs of three miles of two good landings, and within a mile and three quarters of two or more ſaw-mills, which renders it ſuitable for both or either calling as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid plantation may have peaceable poſſeſſion by the firſt day of March next, with an indiſputable title, where credit will be given, and payment made eaſy, by ANDREW MILLER, living in Greenwich, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any perſon wanting to know the value and quality of ſaid plantation may, by viewing the premiſes, or applying to *Joſeph Slone*, Surveyor, in Haddonfield, or *Richard Wood*, ſen. of Greenwich, or *James Scull*, adjoining the lands. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber.

October 25, 1788. ‡

William Cavenough,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown Inn,

DRAWS, AT A MODERATE CHARGE,

DEEDS, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Aſſignments Charterparties, Compoſitions of Creditors, Copartnerſhips, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Petitions, Wills, Proteſts, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, with care, accuracy and diſpatch.

November 3, 1788.

Intelligence and Broker's-Office,

November 3, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers have opened an intelligence and broker's-office in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, where they buy and ſell certificates and paper money of every denomination, bills of exchange on England, Holland, France, &c. bank ſtock, and all other kinds of transferable property.

They diſcount bills and notes. Procure caſh immediately on approved notes, or any kind of depoſits.

Country people and others may be accommodated with the exact ſums in certificates and ſtate money wich they may want for the land office; alſo may have their warrants carried through on moderate terms.

Perſons wanting to purchaſe or ſell any kind of goods, lands, farms, lots or houſes, horſes and carriages of any ſort, may regiſter their buſineſs in ſaid office, and have the earlieſt notice of the higheſt price, or of thoſe who want to purchaſe or ſell.

Book-keepers, clerks, ſchoolmaſters (deſirous to ſettle in the country) barkeepers, hoſtlers, gentlemens ſervants, waiters, tradeſmen of every profeſſion, wet and dry nurſes, houſekeepers, ſeamſtreſſes, chamber and kitchen maids, men and women cooks, ſervant boys and girls, may hear of employments, and employers be furniſhed with any of the above deſcription.

Thoſe who have houſes, rooms, lodgings or boarding to let, may hear of perſons wanting ſuch; and thoſe who want ſuch, may be ſupplied by applying at ſaid office.

All applicants relative to employmets, are to pay down one-eighth of a dollar on their names being regiſtered, and as much more, when ſerved according to their deſire.

It is neceſſary that thoſe who apply for employment produce their characters in writing.

Every tranſaction will be kept ſecret if required.

The utility of a general intelligence-office has been ſo manifeſt as to induce the preſent undertakers to hope for the encouragement of the public, eſpecially as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to the commands of their employers, and to render the office as uſeful as poſſible.

4 w CAVENOUGH & HART.

Wanted to purchaſe for a term of years, a healthy negroe or mulatto woman, between 18 and 30 years of age. Enquire at the intelligence-office. The caſh will be paid down.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his OFFICE, the north ſide of *Market ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court houſe*,---Continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of *Paper Money*, *Certificates* and *Public Securities*, of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable *Commiſſions*.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

WET NURSE.

A WOMAN of undoubted character wants a place as a wet nurſe. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3054.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1788.

Just published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical Calculations, A Dialogue between a Sword and a Hogſhead of Spirits;------Advantages of the Culture of the Sugar Maple-tree;---Receipts to make Maple Sugar, Maple Melaſſes, Maple Beer, Maple Wine and Maple Vinegar;---to make Sun-flower Oil;---Pumpkin Yeaſt;---to make Bread without Yeaſt, or the common Leaven;---to make Pomona Wine;---to make Salt-petre;---to make Bitters, for preventing the Fever and Ague, and all other Fall Fevers;---for chapped Lips;---Remedy for Corns on the Feet.---Anecdotes.---Advice to American Farmers, about to ſettle in new Countries, &c.---The Fall of the Leaf;---Ode to Gratitude;---Means to enjoy a happy Life;---The Cloſe of the Year.---Wiſe Sayings.---Tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's Diſk.---Of the expected Comet.---Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---A Table ſhewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000;---of the Value and Weight of Coins;---an exact Tide Table; Quakers General Meetings, Courts, &c. &c.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Property in Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION at Point-no-Point, in the Northern-Liberties, four miles from town, conſiſting of about 17 acres of Meadow, and 63 acres of Upland, part of which is woodland, and the whole of an excellent quality. There are on the premiſes two Brick Houſes, a Stone Kitchen, and a Frame Barn and Out-houſes. The fences are good and great part of them are new. Apply to WILLIAM RAWLE.

Third-ſtreet, December 1, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, viz.

No. 1. SITUATE in Franconia townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Allen-town, and on Skippack creek, about 27 miles from the city, containing 923 acres and 154 perches, 150 acres whereof are cleared, of which 30 acres are good watered meadow, the remainder of this tract is good timber land, there are on the premiſes two log houſes, two barns and ſeveral outhouſes, a good ſeat for a griſt or ſaw mill, which laſt might be carried on to advantage, from the great quantity of timber with which this place abounds, and the ſcarcity in the adjacent country.

No. 2. Situate in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded on the weſt by the river Schuylkill, and on the ſouth by lands of Thomas Livezey and others. The whole of which is well timbered, and the timber valuable, from the nearneſs of Germantown, and ſundry lime-kilns being within three or four miles, a conſiderable quantity of watered meadow may be made thereon. Almoſt the whole of the remainder would (if cleared) be extraordinary arable land; Wiſſahickon creek, running through this tract, affords an excellent mill-ſeat; its being ſituate on a road leading into one of the beſt wheat countries on the continent, and the convenience of getting wheat going down Schuylkill, muſt be a conſiderable addition to the advantages already mentioned. In ſhort, a view of the premiſes only can furniſh an adequate idea of the many advantages both for a farm, and a mill, with which this tract abounds.

No. 3. Situate in the townſhip of Blockley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown-ſquare, about five miles from the city, containing 20 acres and 138 perches. The ſoil is good, and wooded with a variety of valuable timber.

No. 1 and 2 will be ſold entire, or in parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

Application may be made to *Cadwalader Evans*, jun. near North-Wales meeting-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of George Baker, in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Nov. 29, 1788. BENJAMIN WILSON.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Cooch, Eſq; late of Pencader Hundred, in New-Caſtle county, either by bill, bond, note, mortgage, book account or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

¶ ALEXANDER M'BEATH, JOHN SIMONTON, } Executors.

November 28, 1788.

A SCHOOL opened,

In Ewing's court, Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets,

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,

For teaching the Spinning of Cotton, Flax, &c. and Knitting. Dec. 3, 1788.

Pot-Aſh Kettles.

A QUANTITY, well made, are juſt come to hand, wherewith perſons in the country, who ſome time ſince applied when the ſtock received had been ſold off, may now be ſupplied at the ſtore of

HENRY DRINKER,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

Where may be had, *Forge Hammers*, of an approved quality, carefully tempered in an *Air Furnace*, at which *Rollers* for *Slitting Mills* are made; ſmall cabbouſes for coaſting veſſels, and other ſizes for larger veſſels; ſtoves of various kinds, and a variety of neat caſt hollow ware. At ſame place are to be ſold, a few boxes *Iriſh Linens*, and a quantity of *live Feathers*. ¶

TAKEN up treſpaſſing, near the three mile ſtone, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, on the fourth inſt. a ſmall bay MARE, with her mane and tail cloſe cut, and ſhod before. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may hear of her, by applying to

§ WILLIAM RUSH, *in Race-ſtreet.*

Philad. Nov. 22, 1788.

SIX PENCE Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Byberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th ult. an apprentice lad, named JOHN BROWN, by trade a weaver, about 18 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, with long ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, a light coloured cloth ſailor's jacket, a new felt hat, ſheepſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive the above reward.

Dec. 1, 1788. ‡ CASPER ROADS.

Lately IMPORTED, and for SALE by

Hewes and *Anthony*,

At their STORE, the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet Wharf,

A Quantity of excellent North-ſide Jamaica ſpirit,
Molaſſes and New-England rum,
Connecticut pork and Iriſh beef,
150 barrels choice *Boſton* beef,
A quantity of tallow in barrels,
Beſt picked Mackarel and common ditto,
Salmon, ſhad and herring,
Codfiſh in hogſheads, ſpermaceti oil,
Common whale and tanner's ditto,
Spermaceti candles, and chocolate, in boxes,
A few bags new hops, and 18 bales of cotton,
Iron tea-kettles and New-England tow linen,
Coarſe and fine Liverpool ſalt,
Martinique coffee,
20 barrels pot-aſh,
A few cheſts ſouchong tea,
70 barrels roſin, &c. &c.

Nov. 3. 6. w.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Hull, London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Amſterdam, and now for ſale, by

John & James Oldden,

In Second-ſtreet, eight doors below Market-ſtreet,

SHALLOONS, Rattinets,
Durants, Callimancoes,
Moreens, Halfthicks,
Plains, Broad-cloths,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Printed Linen and check ditto,
Sewing Silk,
White Sarſnets and Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Checks,
Hair and Worſted Pluſhes,
Haerlem Stripes,
Ditto, Laces from No. 0, to 10,
Scotch Oznabrigs,
Fine Bobbins and Tapes No. 13 and 25,
A large aſſortment of Looking-glaſſes,
Tin in Boxes, No. 1 and 2,
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms,
Bar and Pig Lead,
8 by 10 & 7 by 9 Window-glaſs,
Pins & White-chapel Needles,
Red Lead, Yellow Oaker,
White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,
Litharge and Patent Yellow,
Crowley's Steel,
Ruſſia Hog's Briſtles,
Common and ingrain Scotch Carpets,
Ditto, ¼yd, ⅜ths, ¾ths & yard wide Carpeting,
London and Briſtol Pewter, &c.

They have likewiſe to let on a reaſonable rent, for one or more years, a large vacant lot of ground, the north ſide of Market above Seventh-ſtreet, and adjoining the dwelling of Herbſt and Lex. The lot is 26 feet on Market and 46 feet on Zane-ſtreet, being in depth 356 feet. 6w.

November 11, 1788.

CANNON STOVE,

A very large one, ſuitable for a Church or School-houſe,

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet. Alſo,

AN aſſortment of boxes of window glaſs, 8 by 10, high and low priced,
Double and ſingle rolled Engliſh ſheet iron,
Great variety of ſheet braſs,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter-caſks,
Bar-iron by the ton,
Boxes of Dreſden china tea-cups and ſaucers,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Fine and coarſe braſs wire,
Watch-chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea-ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Shoemakers knives,
Double ſcrew gimblets,
Shoe buckles,
Sleeve buttons, &c. &c.

6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant well finiſhed

CHARIOT,

With HARNESS for two Horſes.

Apply to —— PENMAN, Coach-maker, in Cheſnut-Street. c. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA.

On Tueſday the ſecond inſtant, came on the quarterly examination of the young ladies belonging to Mr. Poor's academy, in the preſence of a number of the truſtees and other reſpectable citizens.

The number of his ſcholars was found to amount to one hundred. But, although no bodily correction nor harſh treatment of any kind be ever attempted in this ſeminary, yet ſo fully eſtabliſhed, among his pupils, are the habits of good order and reſpect for their ſuperiors, that in the whole courſe of the examination, which laſted two days, not ſo much as a whiſper was heard from any quarter. And indeed with reſpect to the exhibition in general, it is no more than juſtice to ſay, that it is not eaſy to conceive how any thing of the kind could have been more perfect. In reading, in writing, in arithmetic, in geography, in Engliſh grammar, and in compoſition, ſuch ſpecimens were given of proficiency, not confined to a few individuals, but ſpreading itſelf on all ſides through the claſſes in general, as even in this city would not a few years ago have been conceived practicable.

The premiums were adjudged as follow:—

In the Firſt Claſs.

To Miſs Suſannah Binney for excelling in Reading,
* Eleanor Dunlap & Sarah Potts in Writing,
Eliza Wallace in Arithmetic,
Ann Smith in Geograhy,
Ann Parker in Grammar,
Jeanatina Wood Patterſon in Compoſition.

In the Second Claſs.

To Miſs Molly Peters for excelling in Reading,
Kitty Summers in Writing,
Helena Stewart in Arithmetic,
Betſy Shrupp in Grammar.

In the Third Claſs.

To Miſs Peggy M'Culloch for excelling in Reading,
Jean Turnbull in Writing,
Kitty Sheaff in Grammar.

Theſe being preſented in due form by the preſident, he aroſe and delivered to the young ladies the following addreſs, which, being pleaſed with their proficiency, he had drawn up in the courſe of the afternoon.

Young Ladies;

UPON ſuch occaſions as the preſent, it is not uncommon for ſome perſon of known abilities and reſpectable character in life, to addreſs himſelf to the youth before him in a premeditated diſcourſe; repreſenting to them, as on the one hand the great advantages of a good education, ſo on the other the animated exertions indiſpenſably neceſſary in order to acquire it.

I have not been applied to for any diſcourſe of this nature nor do I now come forward ſo prepared.

My feelings, however, as a Truſtee of this ſeminary, would be deeply wounded, were we to ſuffer ſo many amiable young perſons to be diſmiſſed from our preſence, without any teſtimony of our approbation.

Undoubtedly you have given, in the courſe of this exhibition, a moſt convincing demonſtration both of your own merit, and of that of your inſtructors.

And in making this declaration, I ſpeak not only my own ſentiments, but the ſentiments of the Truſtees my colleagues; nay farther, the ſentiments, I will venture to pronounce, of every individual in this numerous and enlightened aſſembly.

As to thoſe of you, my honored young friends, to whom the premiums have been now preſented, you will have the conſciouſneſs of having afforded to your parents and friends a gratification which they highly value; as well as of obtaining for yourſelves—what may indeed be of little value as to its intrinſic worth---but an acquiſition however upon which through life you will never reflect without the moſt pleaſing emotions.

At the ſame time I cannot but obſerve to you, that it is a circumſtance which tends greatly to heighten our ſatisfaction upon this occaſion, that however you may have been diſtinguiſhed, your ſchoolfellows and claſſmates have not been diſhonored. For ſo ably in every inſtance did they diſpute the priſe with you, that as to myſelf, I will freely own I was often at a loſs to determine to whom out of many, it ought of right to have been conferred.

The ſame deſire to excell will always, I truſt, accompany you through life. Permit me, however, to remind you, that through merit of every kind may extort reſpect, it is modeſt merit only that can captivate the heart.

You will do well therefore to reflect often, on the laſt end and deſign of all theſe accompliſhments. Is it, that you may be placed as it were on ſome envied eminence, to triumph in your own ſuperiority, and to dazzle the eyes of all beholders? Alas! Can a thought ſo little ſuited to his condition find a place in the breaſt of any mortal? What has he to do to aim at ſuperiority and to ſeek to dazzle the eyes of all beholders whoſe whole life upon earth has been juſtly compared, in the beautiful language of Revelation, to *a vapour that appeareth but for a little while, and then vaniſheth away.* The belated traveller beholds it burſting over him from the boſom of the night; he admires its ſudden brightneſs; but before he is well able to expreſs his admiration, the object that excited it is now no more. So ſhall it be with every fair form which is now before me. However loved, however honored, they ſhall in the courſe of a few revolving ſeaſons "lie down in the duſt neglected and forgotten through a ſeries of ages."

The love therefore of praiſe and admiration, however we may ſometimes avail ourſelves of it as a ſecondary, can never be admitted, as the principal motive of human conduct.

In a word, we ſeek to beſtow on you every accompliſhment. You will have made however but an ill uſe of all theſe advantages, if you do not diſcover from them, that they were therefore beſtowed on you, that you might be the better qualified to obtain the favour of God by a life that is uſeful to mankind.

The whole was concluded with a pertinent and ſuitable prayer by the Rev. Dr. Andrews.

The following gentlemen are the Truſtees of Mr. Poor's Academy.

The Rev. Dr. Andrews, Preſident,
The Rev. Dr. Sproat,
The Rev. Dr. Weiberg,
The Rev. Dr. Blackwell,
The Rev. Mr. Pilmore,
The Rev. Mr. Uſtick,
The Rev. Mr. Rogers,
The Rev. Mr. Meder,
The Rev. Mr. Green,
The Rev. Mr. Cohen,
The Rev. Mr. Bend,
Col. Coates, Eſquire,
Dr. William W. Smith,
Dr. William Smith,
Dr. J. Dunlap,
Dr. Benjamin Say.

By order of the Truſtees,

BENJAMIN SAY, Secretary.

* *Miſs Dunlap and Miſs Potts of the firſt claſs appeared to the viſitors to be ſo equal in writing, that they judged it neceſſary to preſent each of them with a premium.*

WINCHESTER. Nov. 19.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Aſſembly at Richmond, to his correſpondent in this town, dated November 8, 1788.

"I have not time to write long letters, and ſhall therefore obſerve in general terms, that you may expect every evil from this aſſembly that antifederaliſm can produce: the following facts among others induce this belief: when members of Congreſs were choſen, there were thirty nine votes againſt Mr. Madiſon's holding his ſeat for the remnant of time which that body is to exiſt; and this day, on the ballot for federal ſenators, the number ſtood:

For R. H. Lee.	98
William Grayſon.	86
James Madiſon.	77
Votes for perſons not nominated.	63

"Thoſe who know the abilities of Mr. Madiſon, who know that his whole life has been devoted to the ſervice of the public, and that he has ſo conducted himſelf as to avoid every cauſe of offence in his public ſpeeches and private converſations to any man or deſcription of men; that envy itſelf, or the jaundice eye of faction have never imputed to him intereſted or corrupt motives—might be at a loſs to account for ſuch marks of neglect or diſapprobation: but, Sir, the conduct of Mr. Henry, on the day of Mr. Madiſon's nomination, fully explains the myſtery; in a well informed ſpeech, he made a pointed attack againſt him in the houſe, taking for the ground of his oppoſition, Mr. Madiſon's attachment to the federal government. I felt much for Mr. Madiſon, but more for my country, for I conſidered this as the trumpet of diſcord: a dæmon which I fear will deſtroy that domeſtic peace and happineſs which unanimity of ſentiment has hitherto ſecured to us, as well during the late arduous conflict, as ſince its happy concluſion. Hereafter, when a gentleman is nominated to a public office, it is not his virtue, his abilities, or his patriotiſm we are to regard, but whether he is a federaliſt or an antifederaliſt; a diſtinction which might well take place whilſt the new government was under conſideration, but which ought to ceaſe as ſoon as it was agreed to. In a free ſtate there can be no government if the voice of the majority is not ſubmitted to; it is as eſſential to the exiſtence of liberty, that ninety nine ſhould obey an hundred, as that one ſhould ſubmit to ninety nine, the only difference is, that where the majority is ſmall, a door of hope is left open to ambitious men, that by fomenting the diſcontents of the people, they may gain the aſcendancy, ſubvert the government, or aggrandize themſelves. You will underſtand, that I do not mean to deſparage the gentlemen who were on this occaſion preferred; the ground on which the preference was given is what I diſapprove. The moſt important buſineſs now before the aſſembly, is a bill for dividing the ſtate into diſtricts, for chooſing electors of a preſident: this has paſſed the houſe of delegates, and each diſtrict is compoſed of two ſenatorial diſtricts; this mode, although unequal and unjuſt, was adopted on account of the ſhortneſs of time for promulgating the law, and accompliſhing the buſineſs. A bill for dividing the ſtate into diſtricts for the purpoſe of chooſing delegates to Congreſs—this is referred to a committee of the whole, and will undergo great inveſtigation. A bill to diſable certain officers of the ſtate government from holding offices under the general government; this is alſo before the committee of the whole houſe.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) November 26.

Extract from the Journals of the Houſe of Delegates, Friday November 14, 1788.

The Houſe, according to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe on an application to Congreſs to call a Convention of the ſtates, to take into conſideration the defects of the Conſtitution, and report the neceſſary amendments; alſo on the draft of a letter to Governor Clinton, and to the ſeveral ſtates on the ſame ſubject; and after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr. Bullitt reported that the committee, according to order, had the ſaid application and draft of letters under their conſideration, and amended the ſame; and he read the ſaid application and draft of letters, as amended, in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerks table, where the ſame was again read, and are as followeth:

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, That an application ought to be made, in the name and on behalf of the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, to the Congreſs of the United States, in the words following, to wit:

"The Good People of this Commonwealth in Convention aſſembled, having ratified the Conſtitution ſubmitted to their conſideration, this Legiſlature has, in conformity to that act, and the reſolutions of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled to them tranſmitted, thought proper to make the arrangements that were neceſſary, for carrying it into effect.——Having thus ſhewn themſelves obedient to the voice of their conſtituents, all America will find, that ſo far as it depended on them, that plan of government will be carried into immediate operation.

"But the ſenſe of the people of Virginia would be but in part complied with, and but little regarded, if we went no further. In the very moment of adoption, and coeval with the ratification of the new plan of government, the general voice of the Convention of this ſtate pointed to objects, no leſs intereſting to the people we repreſent, and equally intitled to your attention. At the ſame time that, from motives of affection for our ſiſter ſtates, the Convention yielded their aſſent to the ratification, they gave the moſt unequivocal proofs that they dreaded its operation under the preſent form.

"In acceding to a government under this impreſſion, painful muſt have been the proſpect, had they not derived conſolation, from a full expectation of its imperfections being ſpeedily amended. In this reſource therefore, they placed their confidence——a confidence, that will continue to ſupport them, whilſt they have reaſon to believe they have not calculated upon it in vain.

"In making known to you the objections of the people of this Commonwealth to the new plan of government, we deem it unneceſſary to enter into a particular detail of its defects, which they conſider as involving all the great and unalienable rights of Freemen: For their ſenſe on this ſubject, we refer you to the proceedings of their late Convention, and the ſenſe of this General Aſſembly, as expreſſed in their reſolutions of day of .

"We think proper however to declare, that in our opinion, as thoſe objections were not founded in ſpeculative theory, but deduced from principles, which have been eſtabliſhed by the melancholy example of other nations in different ages; ſo they never will be removed, until the cauſe itſelf ſhall ceaſe to exiſt. The ſooner therefore the public apprehenſions are quieted, and the government is poſſeſſed of the confidence of the people, the more ſalutary will be its operations, and the longer its duration.

"The cauſe of amendments we conſider as a common cauſe, and ſince conceſſions have been made from political motives, which we conceive may endanger the republic, we truſt that a commendable zeal will be ſhewn for obtaining thoſe proviſions, which experience has taught us are neceſſary to ſecure from danger the unalienable rights of Human Nature.

"The anxiety with which our Countrymen preſs for the accompliſhment of this important end will ill admit of delay. The ſlow forms of Congreſſional diſcuſſion and recommendation, if indeed they ſhould ever agree to any change, would we fear be leſs certain of ſucceſs Happily for their wiſhes, the Conſtitution hath preſented an alternative, by admitting the ſubmiſſion to a Convention of the ſtates. To this therefore we reſort, as the ſource from whence they are to derive relief from their preſent apprehenſions ——We do therefore, in behalf of our Conſtituents, in the moſt earneſt and ſolemn manner, make this application to Congreſs, that a Convention be immediately called, of deputies from the ſeveral ſtates, with full power to take into their conſideration, the defects of this Conſtitution that have been ſuggeſted by the ſtate Conventions, and report ſuch amendments thereto, as they ſhall find beſt ſuited to promote our common intereſts, and ſecure to ourſelves, and our lateſt poſterity, the great and unalienable rights of Mankind."

Extract of a letter to Governor Clinton, on the ſame ſubject.

SIR,

"The letter from the Convention of the ſtate of New-York hath been laid before us, ſince our preſent ſeſſion. The ſubject which is contemplated, was taken up, and we have the pleaſure to inform you, of the entire concurrence in ſentiment between that honorable body and the repreſentatives in ſenate and aſſembly of the freemen of this commonwealth. The propriety of immediately calling a convention of the ſtates, to take into conſideration the defects of the conſtitution was admitted, and in conſequence thereof on application agreed to, to be preſented to the Congreſs, ſo ſoon as it ſhall be convened, for the accompliſhment of that important end. We herewith tranſmit to your excellency a copy of this application, which we requeſt may be laid before your aſſembly at their next meeting. We take occaſion to expreſs our moſt earneſt wiſhes that it may obtain the approbatian of New-York, and all our ſiſter ſtates."

Draft of a letter to the ſeveral ſtates, on the ſame ſubject.

"THE freemen of this commonwealth, in Convention aſſembled, having, at the ſame time that they ratified the fœderal conſtitution, expreſſed a deſire that many parts, which they conſidered as exceptionable parts, ſhould be amended, the General Aſſembly, as well from a ſenſe of duty, as a conviction of its defects, have thought proper to take the earlieſt meaſures in their power for the accompliſhment of this important object. They have accordingly agreed upon an application, to be preſented to the Congreſs, ſo ſoon as it ſhall be aſſembled, requeſting that honorable body to call a Convention of Deputies from the ſeveral ſtates, to take the ſame into conſideration, and report ſuch amendments, as they ſhall find beſt calculated to anſwer the purpoſe. As we conceive that all the good people of the United States are equally intereſted in obtaining thoſe amendments, that have been propoſed, we truſt that there will be an harmony in their ſentiments and meaſures upon this very intereſting ſubject. We herewith tranſmit to you a copy of this application, and take the liberty to ſubjoin our earneſt wiſhes that it may have your concurrence."

And the ſaid application and draft of Letters being again ſeverally read at the clerk's table; a motion was made, and the queſtion being put, to amend the ſame, by ſubſtituting in lieu thereof, the following form of an application and draft of Letters, to wit:

The Legiſlature of Virginia, to the Congreſs of the United States, ſend Greeting:

"THE Convention of the Repreſentatives of the good people of this commonwealth having, on the twenty-fifth day of June laſt, ratified the conſtitution or form of government propoſed by the Fœderal Convention on the ſeventeenth of September, 1787, and having declared in their act of ratification, that any imperfections which might exiſt in the ſaid conſtitution ought rather to be examined in the mode preſcribed therein for obtaining amendments, than by a delay, with a hope of obtaining previous amendments, to bring the union into danger; and in order to relieve the apprehenſions of thoſe who might be ſolicitous for amendments, having reſolved that whatever amendments might be deemed neceſſary ought to be recommended to the conſideration of the Congreſs, which ſhould firſt aſſemble under the ſaid conſtitution, to be acted upon according to the mode preſcribed in the fifth article thereof. And on the twenty-ſeventh day of the ſame month of June, agreed to certain amendments to the ſaid conſtitution, which were tranſmitted, together with the ratification of the fœderal conſtitution, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled; which amendments the ſaid convention did, in the name and behalf of the people of this commonwealth, enjoin it upon their repreſentatives in Congreſs to exert all their influence, and uſe all legal and reaſonable methods to obtain a ratification, of in the manner provided by the ſaid conſtitution. And in all congreſſional laws to be paſſed in the mean time, to conform to the ſpirit of the ſaid amendments, as far as the ſaid conſtitution would admit.

"This legiſlature, fully concurring in ſentiment with the ſaid convention, and ſolicitous to promote the ſalutary meaſures by them recommended---Do, in conſideration of the unanimity with which the ſaid amendments were agreed to, and a juſt ſenſe of their utility, earneſtly call upon the Congreſs of the United States to take the ſaid amendments under their immediate conſideration, and alſo thoſe which may have been ſubmitted by the conventions of other ſtates, and to act thereupon in the manner preſcribed by the fifth article of the fœderal conſtitution; either by propoſing the neceſſary alterations to the conſideration of the ſtates, or by calling a convention to deliberate on the ſubject, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to promote the peace and general good of the union. We pray that Almighty God in his goodneſs and wiſdom will direct your councils to ſuch meaſures, as will eſtabliſh our laſting peace and welfare, and ſecure to our lateſt poſterity the bleſſings of freedom; and that he will always have you in his Holy keeping."

Draft of a Letter to Governor Clinton, on the ſame ſubject.

SIR,

"EARLY in our preſent ſeſſion, the circular letter from the honorable the convention of the ſtate of New-York, tranſmitted by your Excellency, was laid before us for our conſideration. While we are ſenſible of the obligations which we, in common with all America, owe to the patriotiſm and exertions of ſo noble and generous a people; while we feel all the reſpect due to their virtue, and every inclination to comply with their wiſhes, eſpecially when pointed to an object ſo dear to us all, the preſervation of our common liberties; and while, at the ſame time, we ardently deſire ſuch amendments to our new ſyſtem of government, as will guard our rights from every poſſible danger, and quiet the preſent apprehenſions of many of the good citizens, as well of this commonwealth, as of our ſiſter ſtates; we feel great pain in finding that we cannot entirely accord with ſo wiſe and auguſt a body, in the mode of obtaining theſe alterations and additional proviſions. We acknowledge with them the propriety of introducing the neceſſary amendments as ſoon as poſſible into our ſyſtem, ſo as to induce a general confidence under the operations of a government, which we flatter ourſelves will relieve us from our preſent embarraſſments, and again raiſe us to that reſpect and importance, which we once held among the nations of the world. It is therefore with the greateſt reſpect and deference to the opinions of people we ſo highly value, and whom we love with all the affection of brethren, who bled in the ſame common cauſe of liberty and mankind, that we ſubmit to their attention the propriety of an application to the firſt Congreſs, which ſhall aſſemble under the new plan, expreſſive of a deſire, that they will immediately take into their conſideration the amendments which have been recommended by the conventions of the ſeveral ſtates which have ratified the ſame, and either make the neceſſary proviſions conſonant to the general ſenſe of America, and ſubmit them to the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates at their next ſeſſions, for their adoption; or call a general convention to deliberate on that ſubject; as to their wiſdom, viewing all circumſtances, may appear to be moſt proper.

"We conſider conventions as aſſemblies, which ought never to be reſorted to, except in caſes where the ordinary adminiſtration is inadequate to the object. Here the ordinary adminiſtration is fully adequate to the object, being veſted with powers expreſſly comprehending the preſent caſe. The ſenate, being choſen by the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates, and the other branch by the people themſelves, muſt feel every obligation, and every inclination to purſue ſuch meaſures, as will accord with the ſentiments of their conſtituents, and eſtabliſh that confidence in the government which alone can render it proſperous and happy. If therefore the fœderal legiſlature, as ſoon as they ſhall aſſemble, ſhall recommend to the ſtates the neceſſary amendments, the fears of our fellow citizens throughout America, concerning the public liberty, will be ſooner allayed, and the public confidence ſooner reſtored, than by the delays which muſt neceſſarily occur in the ſummoning and aſſembling of another convention, the reſult of whoſe deliberations muſt finally undergo the ſame diſcuſſion in every ſtate, as a recommendation from the Congreſs. Viewing the ſubject as we do, and anxious to purſue the moſt ſafe and ſpeedy way of obtaining amendments, we moſt ardently hope, that our endeavours will be aided by ſimilar efforts on the part of New-York and the reſt of our ſiſter ſtates, and they will unite with us in making an immediate application to Congreſs, ſimilar to the one we take the liberty of incloſing for the conſideration of the legiſlature of New-York. We cannot but flatter ourſelves with the happieſt ſucceſs from ſo united an effort; and that Congreſs will take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures to remove every uneaſy ſenſation from the hearts of our fellow citizens, and to fence our unalienable rights from every poſſible encroachment, and this without the delay and danger of a convention. Approving in the higheſt degree the jealous watchfulneſs of our brethren of New-York, and promiſing to guard with equal care our common liberties---We pray that Almighty God may direct their councils, and our's, to the laſting good of our common country, and that he will always have them in his Holy keeping."

Draft of a letter to the ſeveral ſtates on the ſame ſubject.

"We beg leave to ſubmit to your conſideration, a copy of our anſwer to the circular letter from the convention of our ſiſter ſtate of New-York, and alſo the copy of an addreſs, which we think it our duty to make to the Congreſs at their firſt meeting. We flatter ourſelves that you will not heſitate in making a ſimilar application, the object being to eſtabliſh our rights and liberties on the moſt immutable baſis. May God have you in his Holy keeping."

It paſſed in the negative. Ayes 50---Noes 72.

And then the main queſtion being put, that the houſe do agree with a committee of the whole houſe, in the application and draft of letters by them reported,

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Ordered that Mr. Bullit do carry the ſaid application and draft of letters to the ſenate, and deſire their concurrence.

Taken up aſtray in the county of Bedford, State of Pennſylvania, the following CREATURES, viz.

A BAY Mare, about thirteen hands high, four years old, trots all.

A black Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her face, trots and paces.

A bay Mare, 13 hands high, 11 years old, branded with the letter D on the near ſhoulder, trots all.

A dark bay Mare, with a ſtar in her face, ſome white hairs on her noſe, age unknown.

A black Mare, about 13 hands high, age unknown.

A bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, has a brand, trots and paces.

A bright bay Mare, about 17 years old, ſome ſaddle marks, trots and paces,

A bright bay Horſe, 14 hands high, has a ſtar in his face, trots and paces.

A brown Horſe, about 12 hands high, with a ſtar in his face, trots all.

A dark brown Horſe, 6 years old, 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks.

A bay Mare, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, a white ſtripe down her face, one white foot, ſome ſaddle marks.

A black Mare, about 13 hands high, 7 years old, one white foot, trots all.

A grey Mare, 8 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with a ſtirrup iron, had on an old bell.

A black Mare, 6 years old, about 13 hands high, trots all.

A dark bay Horſe, about 14 hands high, 3 white feet, trots all, age unknown.

A dark bay Horſe, 6 years old, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his face, branded as appears to be with a fiſh-gig, trots all.

A grey Mare, 9 years old, about 12 hands high, trots all.

A black Horſe, 12 years old, 15 hands high, two white feet on the near ſide, trots and paces.

A black Mare, 13 years old, about 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, trots all.

A bright bay Horſe, 9 years old, about 12 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, trots and paces.

A dark cheſnut coloured Horſe, 9 years old, about 11 hands high, trots and paces.

A black Horſe, about 13 hands high, a white ſpot on each ſide of his back, branded with a ſtirrup iron on the near ſhoulder, 9 years old, trots all.

A grey Mare, 8 years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder C and on the near buttock T.

A ſorrel Mare, 14 hands high, about 12 years old, white mane and tail, trots all.

A bay Mare, about 14 years old, between 12 and 13 hands high, trots all.

The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold, according to law, by GEORGE WOODS, Ranger.

November 10, 1888.

Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 7, 1788.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 21ſt of October, 1788, A bright bay HORSE, part blooded, remarkably long bodied, riſing 6 years old, one of his hind feet white up to the fetlock joint and ſome white on the inſide of the other, has a black mane and tail, and never was docked, has a white ſpot on his upper lip, and to the beſt of my memory has a ſmall ſtar, or rather a grey ſpot in his forehead, trots eaſy when going ſlow, but rough when going faſt, canters but not ſpeedy, has a lump on the upper joint of his off fore leg as big as an ounce ball (in conſequence of a kick) ſhod all round, but the ſhoes much wore, except the ſhoe on his near hind foot, which was lately put on, was galled on the breaſt and ſhoulders with the breaſt-plate of harneſs, and when the rider is on, his hind fetlock joints bends remarkably near the ground. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and gives information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ ROGER DAVIS.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 10.

RETURNS from different Counties of this State of the Election for REPRESENTATIVES *in the* Fœderal Government, *as far as they have come to hand.*

CANDIDATES.

Counties.	Thomas Hartley,	Henry Wynkoop,	Fred. A. Muhlenberg,	George Clymer,	Thomas Fitzſimons,	Thomas Scott,	Stephen Chambers,	John Allifon,	Peter Muhlenberg,	Daniel Heifter,	William Findley,	Charles Pettit,	William Irwin,	William Montgomery,	Blair M'Clenachan,	Robert Whitehill,
City of Philadelphia,	1726	1743	1774	1699	1714	1718	1217	1214	821	796	376	357	333	309	286	272
County of Philadelphia,	776	786	812	769	764	766	593	600	495	495	346	333	337	329	289	293
Bucks,	656	658	682	658	657	651	632	647	259	226	231	220	230	230	220	208
Chefter,	903	904	901	890	900	895	890	896	211	209	205	204	198	199	198	199
York,	1497	1497	1492	1482	1488	1486	1475	1489	205	203	209	201	205	193	195	198
Berks,	24	27	187	26	7	5	24	28	450	458	442	440	437	435	430	275
Lancaſter,	655	656	771	642	652	649	651	647	320	348	347	347	344	343	342	223
Cumberland,	294	283	285	271	268	281	271	281	1563	1559	1599	1563	1588	1560	1561	1562
Northampton,	256	271	311	260	267	261	31	23	406	419	186	177	176	176	155	128
Montgomery,	311	349	367	320	321	308	272	266	300	286	246	243	244	232	209	185
Dauphin,	96	91	121	85	86	79	76	71	486	498	495	494	485	481	480	443
Northumber.	197	198	196	195	199	197	195	197	355	355	358	357	355	356	356	353
Franklin,	374	375	373	363	363	365	364	380	545	541	555	551	552	554	549	545
Huntingdon,	134	139	134	131	138	138	133	135	70	65	79	66	67	65	66	70
Total.	7899	7977	8406	7791	7824	7799	6824	6874	6486	6458	5672	5553	5551	5462	5336	4954

The Hon. Beverley Randolph, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, hath, by proclamation, dated the 25th ult. made known to all perſons whom it may concern, that the time for apointing Electors to chuſe a Preſident of the United States is fixed to be on the firſt Wedneſday in January next, and the time for chuſing Repreſentatives of that commonwealth in Congreſs, on the ſecond day of February next; and that the places appointed for holding the ſaid elections are the court-houſes of the ſeveral counties.

Thurſday, the 18th inſt. is the day appointed by the Senate of Maſſachuſetts for the choice of Repreſentatives in the Fœderal Aſſembly, and of Electors, for that commonwealth; and the Electors are to meet on the firſt Wedneſday in February next, at the State-Houſe in Boſton, for the purpoſe of voting, by ballot, for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, agreeably to the conſtitution of the United States.

The Honorable Abraham Clark, Jonathan Elmer and Jonathan Dayton, Eſquires, are appointed to repreſent the ſtate of New-Jerſey in the Congreſs of the United States, until the firſt Wedneſday in March next.

The Honorable the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania have been pleaſed to grant to an ingenious European artiſt the ſum of *one hundred poutnds* (beſides a very generous price) as a premiom for his conſtructing a hand machine for carding cotton wool, and another for ſpinning cotton yarn. Six ſets of ſimilar machines, we are informed, have been procured by ſix aſſociations in the United States. We hope ſoon to hear of more extenſive machines by horſes, and by water, as the principles are the ſame upon the large and ſmall ſcale. The manufacturing committee in this city have commenced the ſale of corduroys, fœderal rib, cottons, &c. made by theſe machines.

A manufacturing correſpondent expreſſes an earneſt wiſh that the real and ſkillful manufacturers at Bethlehem would undertake *the cotton manufactory* with machines. They have houſes prepared—money—undoubted credit—children to pick and women to rope the cotton—women to ſpin the linen thread and bleach the goods—ground, water, and aqueducts ſuitable for complete bleach-yards. The ſimple buſineſs of dying drab and olive colours they could eaſily acquire. Add to all theſe, that they are very induſtrious and œconomical. In ſhort, no body of people in America appear to have ſuch qualifications and conveniencies to carry on this profitable manufactory, to their private profit, and the public good. It is therefore hoped they will not be inſenſible of what appears a ſort of duty incumbent on that valuable ſociety.

Extract of a letter from Fort Harmar, November 3.

"The treaty at laſt is in a fair way to commence, unexpectedly too, I believe, the Indians have been ſo very long in holding council among themſelves, but they are now coming in. We have the Governor, Commiſſioners and Captain Hutchins with us."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, dated October 14.

"The tawny ſons of cruelty are daily ravaging our frontiers, bearing off our property, and, in ſhort, ſpreading deſolation and cauſing depopulation in every quarter: they have full poſſeſſion of my plantation, and indeed almoſt all Liberty county, adjoining the one I at preſent live in. Laſt evening we were alarmed by them, and every man was under arms. Some have marched to check their incroachments, being only 20 miles diſtant, in great bodies."

The following paragraphs are taken from a late London paper:

"America ſeems, at length, after a long ſuſpence, to be on the point of eſtabliſhing its general government. By the laſt accounts ſeven of the ſtates had acceded to the plan propoſed for that purpoſe.

"The previous conſent of two thirds of the whole is, however, neceſſary; and as no doubt is entertained of the concurrence of South-Carolina and Virginia, the Congreſs will ſoon perfect the conſtitution of the confederated republic.

"In the mean time, civilization is every where extending its influence; the inſtitution of Univerſities and Philoſophical Societies begins to diſſipate the fanataciſm which has long prevailed in ſeveral of the provinces; and ſuch is the ardour of improvement at Philadelphia, that the city and the whole province are now diligently employed in ſtretching roads through the country, for above 150 miles. A ſpirit of agriculture ſeems indeed to be diſſeminated over all the ſtates. In a little time they will, doubtleſs, turn their attention to the improvement of manufactures for internal conſumption; though their good friends, the French, are endeavouring all in their power to diſſuade them from this undertaking."

Capt. Parker, arrived at New-London, from Dublin, adviſes, that on the 26th October, in lat. 35, 18, long. 52, 10, W. ſpoke the ſchooner Succeſs, Daniel Jackſon, Maſter, from Piſcataqua, bound to Madeira, out 11 days, all well. On the 6th inſt. in lat. 33, 47, long. 60, 30, in the morning, ſaw a veſſel bottom up, bore down towards her, hoiſted out his long boat, and ſent his chief mate to view her: She appeared to be an American veſſel, probably a brig; could perceive her main-maſt ſtanding, with a yard acroſs and part of a ſail to it; her bowſprit with jib-boom run in, but no fore-maſt or head, her quarter-deck and ſtern all drove in or gone, a full built veſſel fore and aft, with a broad beam, her bottom ſheathed and payed with pitch and brimſtone; ſhe meaſured 58 and an half feet keel (the whole length of her keel;) by appearance ſhe had not long been in that ſituation, as her ſides and bottom were clean, few or no barnicles on her.

Thoughts on the ſubject of Amendments

to the Fœderal Conſtitution.

TO moderate the ardor and diminiſh the fears of the friends of *amendment*, we took a curſory view, in the laſt paper, of the ground upon which liberty is fixed in this enlightened time, and particularly in the United States. It clearly appeared, that the dangers to property, peace, liberty and life, ſo far as they have heretofore proceeded from the abuſe of eccleſiaſtical power, are now done away by the total ſuppreſſion of that ſpecies of authority. It was alſo evident, that inſtead of *general feeling* and *opinion*, on which the liberties of the ancient republics precarioufly reſted, the progreſs of political knowledge had given us the more certain baſis of *the acknowledged rights* of man, and *the eſtabliſhed principles* of freedom. Being poſſeſſed of conſtitutions formed out of theſe *rights and principles*, it was argued, that no ſudden inroads upon the liberties of the people could be made, no inſidious encroachments could be effected. Wherefore, it was further obſerved, the buſineſs of amendment, equally important to *liberty* and *government*, need not be precipitated, from any dangerous circumſtances that attend our preſent ſituation.

The amendments that have been hitherto ſuggeſted may not improperly be divided into two kinds—1ſt. Thoſe which are ſuppoſed immediately to regard the liberties of the people; and 2dly. Thoſe which would effect a diminution of the powers of the fœderal legiſlature.

In conſidering thoſe amendments which immediately relate to the rights of individuals, we muſt call to mind that the United States have ſucceſsfuly concluded an important conteſt, the grounds of which principally were, their aſſertion of their general and common rights, in the utmoſt extent to which the theory of a free government could carry them. We muſt remember alſo, that our fœderal and ſtate governments are and will be, ſo far as a very large majority goes, in the hands of thoſe men who *originated* that conteſt, or *maintained* it to an happy iſſue. If we give ourſelves a moment's time for reflection, we ſhall be ſatisfied that the leaders of the general and ſtate councils from 1775 to 1778, both civil and military characters, who are now entering upon the duties of the new government, will not betray that liberty they then aſſerted, nor be ſilent ſpectators of its deſtruction by the plans of their fellow-citizens. When the body of the new Congreſs ſhall be aſſembled—when the ſtate legiſlatures ſhall ſee in the Senate the repreſentatives of their various intereſts, *created by a deliberate exerciſe of their own powers*—when the people at large ſhall behold in the Houſe of Repreſentatives *the men of their freeſt choice*, and in their Chief Magiſtrate, *the creature of their breath* and *the venerated object of their warmeſt affections*—they will not unreaſonably and ungenerouſly ſuppoſe that ſuch a body, formed at a juncture ſo important and my means ſo juſt, will be inattentive to any conſideration, which may affect the happineſs of a country on whoſe fortunes hang all their joys and ſorrows. Shall we not then *calmly* wait the ſhort period of their meeting? Shall we formally elect them for the moſt important duties, and immediately withdraw from them the confidence their ſtation demands? 'Till their conduct gives us ſome ſhadow of cauſe to cenſure them, let us rationally expect that they will examine, with becoming anxiety and care, what further checks in favor of liberty can be introduced, what further explanations of the conſtitution time and reflection prove to be neceſſary. Should they diſcover that the preſervation of freedom, or *even the reſtoration of general harmony*, renders it neceſſary that a declaration of the rights of conſcience, the freedom of the preſs, and other articles, ſhould be expreſſed as fully in the conſtitution of the union as they are in thoſe of the ſtates, we ſhould be wanting to ourſelves, and cruelly unjuſt to them, to ſuppoſe they will neglect to propoſe them.

If we conſider the manner in which a general convention muſt be created, *by the election of the ſtate legiſlatures*—if we remember at the ſame time, that one branch of the new Congreſs are to be choſen by thoſe bodies, and the other by the people at large—if we bear in mind alſo, that *the rights of the ſtates*, as well as thoſe of *the people*, are involved in the propoſed amendments—we ſhall ſee that a General Convention would not be as competent to decide on alterations, as the new Congreſs, from the nature of its two branches, will be to propoſe them for the determination of the legiſlatures or people of the ſtates. Conſidering the mixed nature of the new conſtitution, made up as it is of the rights of the people and the rights of the ſtates, a mixed body only, created *by both the parties concerned*, can ſafely and equitably amend it. The contracting parties in the fœderal compact are *the people of the ſeveral ſtates* and *the ſeveral ſtate governments*. Amendments originated by the repreſentatives of either, alone, cannot be juſt, and may be dangerous to the other.

Conſidering, then, that the preſent ſituation of the United States is peculiarly free from thoſe rocks on which the liberties of the people have formerly been loſt,—that we may place our affairs, both in the ſtate and general governments, under the guidance of our moſt enlightened citizens,—that there is every reaſon to believe the intereſt, the wiſdom and the virtue of thoſe, whom the people and the legiſlatures ſhall elect, will enſure a due attention to the peace and ſafety of our country,—that precipitation, warmth, and unreaſonable prejudices may poſſibly mar the conſtitution, but cannot amend it—we muſt deem it at once our intereſt and duty, calmly to wait the firſt operations of the fœderal legiſlature. Impatience under aſſumed powers has been the juſt characteriſtic of Americans. Let not our enemies, in this our political infancy, be able to charge us with the ſame temper towards the juſt authority, *which we ourſelves have deliberately created*,

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Montgomery County, November 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 12th of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Teber, in Summany town, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Marlborough, containing 121 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Thomas Maybury, Matthias Sheifley, and others; taken in execution as the property of John Shular, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, November 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 13th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Peter Sweyer, in New-Hanover townſhip, A certain Plantation or Tract of 50 acres of Land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in New-Hanover townſhip, and bounded by lands of Peter Steltz and others; taken in execution as the property of the heirs of Sebaſtian Bucher, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

A ROBBERY.

LAST night the currying-ſhop of the ſubſcriber was broke open in Cheſter, and the following articles ſtole, viz. ſix or ſeven black grain calf-ſkins; four wax ditto finiſhed; three hog-ſkins, two finiſhed and one in ſtuff, marked G. P. on the rump; three calf-ſkins and one dog ditto in ſtuff, one of which is marked R. F. three pair of boot legs, one pair of boots and ſhoes, part worn; a brown cloth jacket, lined with blue baize; alſo a ſmall fowling-piece. It is ſuppoſed the perſon or perſons who committed the above robbery broke open the ſtable of Davis Bevan, in Cheſter, and ſtole a large bay horſe, about 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and both hind feet white. Whoever ſecures the ſaid thieves, with the above horſe and articles, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, paid by WILLIAM FORBES, merchant, in Philadelphia, or THOMAS PEDRICK, tanner, in Cheſter. Dec. 9, 1788. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of October laſt, a Negro man, named JEM, about 22 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high. He is of a black complection, ſmooth ſkin, and a pleaſant countenance; has a remarkable white ſpeck or film on or near the ſight of his right eye, which he moſtly keeps ſhut. Had on, when he went away, a grey cloth ſhort coat, with plain white metal buttons, a lead coloured waiſt do. the foreparts lined with white linſey, the backs with ſtriped blue and white, tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old wool hat, new ſhoes tied. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward if taken up 30 miles from home, or upwards; and in proportion for any leſs diſtance, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by me,

§ WILLIAM STIDHAM.

N. B. As it is expected that ſaid Negro will try to get on board ſome veſſel; this is therefore to forewarn all maſters of veſſels and others from harbouring or carrying off ſaid negro into any other ſtate or place, on their peril. §

State of Delaware, near Chriſtiana ferry, Nov. 21, 1788.

Juſt imported in the Grange, Capt. Roberts, from Liverpool, and the laſt ſhips from London, &c. and now opening for Sale, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

The ſixth door below Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A large and general aſſortment of Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

THREE-QUARTERS, ſeven-eighths, four-quarters and nine-eighths ſheeting linens,
3-4ths and 7-8ths ticklings and bed bunts,
3-4ths, 7-8ths, 4-4ths and 5-4ths cotton and linen checks,
7-8ths and 4-4ths cotton toilinets,
1-2 ell ſilk ſhags and velvets,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell velvets and velverets,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell fancy and other cords,
1-2 ell Siberian honey comb, and ribbed de leuris,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell olive, blue and black velvets,
1-2 ell bottle green, olive, black and blue, twilled and Genoa velvets,
A compleat aſſortment of florentines, moncriefs and ſattinets,
A variety of velvet and other veſt ſhapes,
Shoe bindings, black and white galloons,
Stay cords, braids and white three-cord ſilk,
Sewing ſilk, threads, tapes,
Bobins and magpye galloons,
Cottons and callicoes of a variety of colours, with and without borders,
3-4ths, 7-8ths and yard wide handkerchiefs, white field and handſome borders,
A large and compleat aſſortment of check, cotton, printed and ſilk handkerchiefs,
Sattinets, ſtockinets, royal ribs, queens, kings and Pruſſia cords,
3-4ths, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens,
Mens and womens worſted hoſiery of all kinds,
Socks, patent ribbed, plain, Scots knit and gauze ſtockings.
With a *general aſſortment* of other *goods* as uſual.

*** An *Apprentice* of reputable connexions will be taken.

Philadelphia, October 17, 1788. 4 w

To be SOLD, by RETAIL,

By JOHN WOODS,

The corner of Front and Lombard-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits,
Old brandy,
Weſt-India and country rum,
Wines of different ſorts,
Loaf and lump ſugar,
Muſcovado & Spaniſh white do.
Coffee and chocolate,
Hyſon, ſouchong & bohea teas,
Pepper, and ſundry ſpices,
Starch, indigo, ſoap & candles,
Cotton, and cotton wick for lamps,
Raiſins and currants,
Sieves of different ſorts,
Bruſhes of different ſorts & ſizes,
Knives and forks,
Claſp and pen-knives,
Tin coffee-pots, and ſundry tinware,
Bellows, coffee-mills,
Shovels and ſpades,
Flat-irons, gridirons and frying-pans,
Bake-ovens and bake-irons of various ſizes,
Iron pots and kettles of different ſorts,
An aſſortment of nails & ſprigs,
Flaſks of ſweet oil, vinegar,
Rice, barley and oatmeal,
An aſſortment of queens ware,
Some glaſs ware, &c. &c.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels, and others, may have their ſea ſtores put up on the ſhorteſt notice.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of SHARP and WILLIAM DELANY are requeſted to pay the ſubſcriber their reſpective balances; and all perſons to whom ſaid partnerſhip remain indebted, are deſired to call for payment. SHARP DELANY.

In order to cloſe the accounts of ſaid partnerſhip, a conſiderable quantity of Capital Drugs will be diſpoſed of for caſh, approved notes, or the uſual credit, on as low terms as ſuch goods can be imported.

The aſſortment conſiſts of Bark, Jallap, Cream of Tartar, Opium, Quickſilver, Camphor, Gum Arabic, Galls, and a variety of ſuch drugs as are now in uſe.

A MISTAKE.

WAS exchanged at Mrs. Withy's, by her ſervant, a pair of common leather coloured SADDLE BAGS, with a braſs lock, on Tueſday night, the 18th inſtant. The perſon having the ſame is requeſted to return them to Mrs. *Withy*, or to Mr. *Iſrael Iſrael*, at the Croſs Keys, Philadelphia, and receive his own, with the contents. †

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, of the firſt quality, lying on Bull-ſkin run, Berkeley county, Virginia, containing 850 acres, whereon is a ſtone dwelling-houſe, of ſufficient ſize for the accommodation of a large family, a ſtone ſtable with ten ſtalls, dairy, kitchen, ſpring-houſe, and clerk's-office, of the ſame materials, a large log barn, corn-houſes, and other outhouſes, all in good repair: About 350 acres of the above is cleared, a good proportion of which is quite freſh, the whole well encloſed, and in good heart. There is alſo a quantity of rich marſh, which, with very little labor, may be converted into valuable meadow. There are ſeveral very fine ſprings, and a ſtream running thrugh the land of conſiderable ſize. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the terms, on applying to *William Kerlin*, in Cheſter, near Philadelphia, who has ſeen the land, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

ROBERT BAYLOR.

N. B. It may be neceſſary to obſerve that we are very convenient to churches, meeting-houſes and merchant-mills, about 18 miles below Wincheſter.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Weiſs, late of this city, deceaſed, on bond, note or book-debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers,

REBECCA WEISS, Executrix,
JOHN WOOD, Executor.

Newtown, November 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public auction or vendue, held at the Court-houſe in Newtown, on Wedneſday, the 10th of next month (December) at noon, a certain meſſuage and tract of 155 acres of land; ſituate in Falls townſhip, Bucks county; bounded by lands of Samuel Pleaſants, Thomas Riche, Eſquire, and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Jonathan Milnor, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

November 17, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Hatfield townſhip, Montgomery county, about the middle of September laſt, A Stray Brindle Bull CALF, with a white face, breaſt and belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

Northampton town, November 4, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 16th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, two tracts of land ſituate in the townſhip of Mount-Bethel, the one tract is bounded by land of Alexander Miller, jun. Widow Miller and others; the other of the ſaid tracts is bounded by the tract aforementioned, and land of Alexander Galbreth. The one tract containing 138 acres, and the uſual allowance, the other tract containing 26 acres and three quarters of an acre, with the uſual allowance: Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Cadwalader Morris, by ‖ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 4, 1788.

I GIVE this public notice to forewarn all perſons not to truſt my wife Mary Ramſey, on my account, as I ſhall not pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

† BENJAMIN RAMSEY.

ROBERT WOOD,

In FIFTH-STREET, near the NEW-GAOL, PHILADELPHIA,
Still continues to MAKE

Parchment of the beſt quality;

Which Stationers, Conveyancers and others, may be ſupplied with on reaſonable terms.

Auguſt 29, 1788. 4w

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Mount-Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, Pennſylvania, about the beginning of July laſt, two heiffer CALVES, ſuppoſed to be yearlings paſt, the one a dark red, with both ears ſlit; the other red, with a white face and tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

November 10, 1788. † GEORGE MARKS.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. *Printer*,

On the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,

POULSON's

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1789, being the firſt after Leap-year.

CONTAINING,

The riſing, ſetting, places and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's diſk, and elements of the expected comet; the phaſes, node, age, latitude, and ſouthing of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the planets (including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous planets and fixed ſtars; the culmination of the pointers; the equation of time; the time of high water at Philadelphia for every day in the year; the increaſe, decreaſe and length of days, with the judgment of weather, feſtivals, &c.

ALSO,

Verſes on the New-year;
------ on the Bee, at the approach of ſpring;
------ on Charity;
------ on Contentment.
Epiſtle of St. Paul to the Laodiceans, found in the oldeſt edition of the Bible printed at Worms;
Secret of being always eaſy, an Anecdote;
Anecdote the Emperor of Sigiſmund;
Importance of Agriculture, an Anecdote;
Advice to the American Farmer;
Method of preſerving wheat from the Heſſian Fly;
Rules for diſcovering the qualities of land;
Receipt for bitters to prevent the fever and ague, and all other fall fevers;
------ for the gout;
------ for a cancer, or any tumour;
Profeſſor Hoffman's method of extinguiſhing fire;
Directions for making calcined or pearl aſhes, recommended by the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of manufactures and the uſeful arts;
Method to make bees-wax white and tranſparent;
Compariſon between the proſpects of advantage in the unſettled and unimproved parts of Pennſylvania, and in the new countries at Niagara, Kentucky, &c.
Liſt of the births and deaths in the various religious ſocieties in Philadelphia, from Sept. 1, 1787, to Sept. 1, 1788;
Meetings of the Repreſentatives of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal church;
Meetings of the Miniſters, &c. of the Preſbyterian churches;
The Friends yearly meetings;
Faſts and feaſts obſerved in the Jewiſh ſynagogue;
Rules to find the time of high water at ſixteen harbours, &c. in America;
Table of the Sun's declination;
Table of remarkable æras and events;
Table of the periods, revolutions, magnitudes, &c. of the planets, including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell;
An enlarged table of the bearing and diſtance of various cities from Philadelphia, with the length of their longeſt day;
Time of holding the courts of law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia;
Tables of intereſt at ſix and ſeven per cent.
Tables ſhewing the value of dollars and crowns, from 1 to 600, with an eaſy method of reducing one to the other, and each of them to pounds;
Table of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America;
Scale of depreciation for the ſettlement of debts;
An accurate liſt of the poſt towns, &c. from Portland, in Caſcobay, to Savanna, in Georgia, with the croſs poſt roads, &c.
The ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS by WILLIAM WARING, *Teacher of Mathematics in the* Friends *Academy*.

The above Almanac *may alſo be had of the Printers of this Paper.*

To be rented, for a Term of Years,

SUNDRY Lots in the city of Philadelphia, and parcels of Land near the ſame, viz. 1. A city ſquare, bounded eaſtward and weſtward by 7th and 8th ſtreets, and northward and ſouthward by Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, (ſave a ſmall part thereof at the north-eaſt corner) now in the tenure of William Eckhart, his term expires March next. 2. A large lot on the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, at the diſtance of about 10 feet from the eaſt wall of General Dickinſon's houſe to Sixth-ſtreet, extending from the ſaid Cheſnut-ſtreet, northward, to a 36 feet wide ſtreet. 3. Forty acres of land on Wiſſahickon road, adjoining Standley's graſs grounds, now in the tenure of John Manderfield, his leaſe will expire next ſpring. 4. Three hundred acres of land, lying in the Fork of, or between two croſs-roads, from Germantown road to Frankford road, oppoſite, on one ſide, the Widow Lawrence's, and on the other, to Conrad Heſter's, and adjoining Godfrey Twelve's land; lately in the tenure of Daniel Levan, who is gone off. For terms, apply to LEWIS WEISS, in Arch-ſtreet, or to CHARLES JARVIS, in Second-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewiſe 7 acres of ſwamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſeveral out-houſes, a barn and ſtables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or graſs; 180 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber, with a run of water all along one ſide of ſaid plantation, lying in the townſhip of Manington, Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Alſo another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber; lying in the aforeſaid county, and to be ſold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

Auguſt 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The ſubſcriber has three negroes to diſpoſe of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

The following Lots of Ground,

TWO lots on Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining the ſubſcriber's dwelling-houſe, one of which containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 19 feet, and in depth 106 feet; the other containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet 6 inches, and in depth on Crown-ſtreet 90 feet.

Two lots on Fifth-ſtreet, about half way betwen Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, each of which contains in breadth on Fifth-ſtreet, 20 feet 3 inches, and in depth 87 feet 6 inches. For terms, apply to † EDWARD PENINGTON.

Juſt Publiſhed, price 5*ſ.*

And to be ſold by *James Adams & Sons*, in Wilmington; and by *Hall & Sellers*, *Bradford*, *Dunlap & Claypoole*, *Bailey*, *Seddon*, *and Dobſon*, bookſellers, in Philadelphia,

SERMONS, &c.

1. On the diviſions among chriſtians. 2. On the neceſſity of regeneration to future happineſs. 3. The ſcripture doctrine of election. 4. Extract of a letter from Mr. Whitefield to Mr. Weſley. 5. An addreſs to the Deiſts.

By *Henry Pattillo*, A. M. of Granville, North-Carolina.

In neceſſariis unitas; in non-neceſſariis lenitas; in omnibus charitas. ANON.

Alſo, *by the ſame Author, price* 1*ſ.*

THE PLAIN

Planter and Farmer's Family Aſſiſtant:

Containing an *addreſs* to huſbands and wives, children and ſervants; with three *catechiſms*, for children, youths, and negroes.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

CHARLES CIST,

In RACE-STREET,

A *German* GRAMMAR:

CONTAINING

The Theory of the Language through all the Parts of Speech.

By *JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR*, M. A.

To which are prefixed RULES for *Pronunciation* and *Spelling*.

PREFACE.

THE German language is much uſed in this ſtate: It is a language of great compaſs, energy, expreſſiveneſs and variety. Theſe excellences, however, for want of proper helps and due attention, are known but by a few. The ſtudy of it is becoming now an object of reſpect, particularly in this city; not only among the Germans themſelves, but others, eſpecially young men of liberal education. For the accommodation of ſuch, this Grammar hath been carefully prepared: It will be found to contain every thing that is eſſential in BACHMAIR'S GRAMMAR, yet in a more conciſe form; and conſequently may be purchaſed at a conſiderably lower price.---The Editor intended it principally for the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, where at certain hours, daily, the ſtudents are exerciſed in ſpeaking and writing German. The method adopted in this reſpect, and the opportunities that may be had conſtantly in Philadelphia of converſing in the language, rendered it unneceſſary to retain in this Book the exerciſes or practical parts of BACHMAIR. But inſtead thereof the ſtudent will here meet with a number of very neceſſary rules for pronunciation, ſpelling, &c. not to be found in the other Grammar.

To be Sold, or exchanged for Property in or near the city of Philadelphia,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor, and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale apply to *Thomas Kinſey*, on the premiſes, or to *Samuel Robeſon*, in Vine near Front-ſtreet.

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let. Nov. 28, 1788. †

For SALE, or to be LET,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years,*

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohocking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of theſe lands is very good; there are ſeveral lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fiſh, and affording fine mill ſtreams. There are now building thereon, ten houſes, which will be let or ſold with a quantity of land ſufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public houſe, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good ſituation for a ſtore, ſaw-mill, griſt mill, a blackſmith and other tradeſmen, who can have lots of any ſize. The ſettlers will have a free grant of lots for places of worſhip and ſchool-houſes. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickaſon's ſaw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvement. There are many ſettlements now made, and making to the northward and weſtward of theſe lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennſylvania and New-York. *James Duffield* or *John Packer*, Carpenters, who will be on the premiſes till near the winter, can ſhew the draughts of the land. Enquire of *Moore Furman*, Eſq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Eſq; Kingwood, New-Jerſey, or in Philadelphia of TENCH COXE, and

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788. NALBRO' FRAZIER.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

Iſaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide, nearly oppoſite, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to tranſact every branch of buſineſs as a Broker, with fidelity, care and diſpatch.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3055.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1788.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical Calculations, A Dialogue between a Sword and a Hogſhead of Spirits;------Advantages of the Culture of the Sugar Maple-tree;---Receipts to make Maple Sugar, Maple Melaſſes, Maple Beer, Maple Wine and Maple Vinegar;---to make Sun-flower Oil;---Pumpkin Yeaſt;---to make Bread without Yeaſt, or the common Leaven;---to make Pomona Wine;---to make Salt-petre;---to make Bitters, for preventing the Fever and Ague, and all other Fall Fevers;---for chapped Lips;---Remedy for Corns on the Feet.---Anecdotes.---Advice to American Farmers, about to ſettle in new Countries, &c.---The Fall of the Leaf;---Ode to Gratitude;---Means to enjoy a happy Life;---The Cloſe of the Year.---Wiſe Sayings.---Tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's Diſk.---Of the expected Comet.---Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---A Table ſhewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000;---of the Value and Weight of Coins;---an exact Tide Table; Quakers General Meetings, Courts, &c. &c.

A ROBBERY.

LAST night the currying ſhop of the ſubſcriber was broke open in Cheſter, and the following articles ſtole, viz. ſix or ſeven black grain calf-ſkins; four wax ditto finiſhed; three hog-ſkins, two finiſhed and one in ſtuff, marked G. P. on the rump; three calf-ſkins and one dog ditto in ſtuff, one of which is marked R. F. three pair of boot legs, one pair of boots and ſhoes, part worn; a brown cloth jacket, lined with blue baize; alſo a ſmall fowling-piece. It is ſuppoſed the perſon or perſons who committed the above robbery broke open the ſtable of Davis Bevan, in Cheſter, and ſtole a large bay horſe, about 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and both hind feet white. Whoever ſecures the ſaid thieves, with the above horſe and articles, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, paid by WILLIAM FORBES, merchant, in Philadelphia, or THOMAS PEDRICK, tanner, in Cheſter. Dec. 9, 1788. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of October laſt, a Negro man, named JEM, about 22 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high. He is of a black complection, ſmooth ſkin, and a pleaſant countenance; has a remarkable white ſpeck or film on or near the ſight of his right eye, which he moſtly keeps ſhut. Had on, when he went away, a grey cloth ſhort coat, with plain white metal buttons, a lead coloured waiſt do. the foreparts lined with white linſey, the backs with ſtriped blue and white, tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old wool hat, new ſhoes tied. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward if taken up 30 miles from home, or upwards; and in proportion for any leſs diſtance, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by me,

§ WILLIAM STIDHAM.

N. B. As it is expected that ſaid Negro will try to get on board ſome veſſel; this is therefore to forewarn all maſters of veſſels and others from harbouring or carrying off ſaid negro into any other ſtate or place, on their peril. §

State of Delaware, near Chriſtiana ferry, Nov. 21, 1788.

Taken up aſtray in the county of Bedford, State of Pennſylvania, the following CREATURES, viz.

A BAY Mare, about thirteen hands high, four years old, trots all.

A black Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her face, trots and paces.

A bay Mare, 13 hands high, 11 years old, branded with the letter D on the near ſhoulder, trots all.

A dark bay Mare, with a ſtar in her face, ſome white hairs on her noſe, age unknown.

A black Mare, about 13 hands high, age unknown.

A bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, has a brand, trots and paces.

A bright bay Mare, about 17 years old, ſome ſaddle marks, trots and paces,

A bright bay Horſe, 14 hands high, has a ſtar in his face, trots and paces.

A brown Horſe, about 12 hands high, with a ſtar in his face, trots all.

A dark brown Horſe, 6 years old, 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks.

A bay Mare, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, a white ſtripe down her face, one white foot, ſome ſaddle marks.

A black Mare, about 13 hands high, 7 years old, one white foot, trots all.

A grey Mare, 8 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with a ſtirrup iron, had on an old bell.

A black Mare, 6 years old, about 13 hands high, trots all.

A dark bay Horſe, about 14 hands high, 3 white feet, trots all, age unknown.

A dark bay Horſe, 6 years old, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his face, branded as appears to be with a fiſh-gig, trots all.

A grey Mare, 9 years old, about 12 hands high, trots all.

A black Horſe, 12 years old, 15 hands high, two white feet on the near ſide, trots and paces.

A black Mare, 13 years old, about 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, trots all.

A bright bay Horſe, 9 years old, about 12 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, trots and paces.

A dark cheſnut coloured Horſe, 9 years old, about 11 hands high, trots and paces.

A black Horſe, about 13 hands high, a white ſpot on each ſide of his back, branded with a ſtirrup iron on the near ſhoulder, 9 years old, trots all.

A grey Mare, 8 years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder C and on the near buttock T.

A ſorrel Mare, 14 hands high, about 12 years old, white mane and tail, trots all.

A bay Mare, about 14 years old, between 12 and 13 hands high, trots all.

The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold, according to law, by GEORGE WOODS, Ranger.

November 10, 1888.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Property in Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION at Point-no-Point, in the Northern-Liberties, four miles from town, conſiſting of about 17 acres of Meadow, and 63 acres of Upland, part of which is woodland, and the whole of an excellent quality. There are on the premiſes two Brick Houſes, a Stone Kitchen, and a Frame Barn and Out-houſes. The fences are good and great part of them are new. Apply to WILLIAM RAWLE.

Third-ſtreet, December 1, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, viz.

No. 1. SITUATE in Franconia townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Allen-town, and on Skippack creek, about 27 miles from the city, containing 923 acres and 154 perches, 150 acres whereof are cleared, of which 30 acres are good watered meadow, the remainder of this tract is good timber land, there are on the premiſes two log houſes, two barns and ſeveral outhouſes, a good ſeat for a griſt or ſaw mill, which laſt might be carried on to advantage, from the great quantity of timber with which this place abounds, and the ſcarcity in the adjacent country.

No. 2. Situate in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded on the weſt by the river Schuylkill, and on the ſouth by lands of Thomas Livezey and others. The whole of which is well timbered, and the timber valuable, from the nearneſs of Germantown, and ſundry lime-kilns being within three or four miles, a conſiderable quantity of watered meadow may be made thereon. Almoſt the whole of the remainder would (if cleared) be extraordinary arable land; Wiſſahickon creek, running through this tract, affords an excellent mill-ſeat; its being ſituate on a road leading into one of the beſt wheat countries on the continent, and the convenience of getting wheat going down Schuylkill, muſt be a conſiderable addition to the advantages already mentioned. In ſhort, a view of the premiſes only can furniſh an adequate idea of the many advantages both for a farm, and a mill, with which this tract abounds.

No. 3. Situate in the townſhip of Blockley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown-ſquare, about five miles from the city, containing 20 acres and 138 perches. The ſoil is good, and wooded with a variety of valuable timber.

No. 1 and 2 will be ſold entire, or in parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

Application may be made to *Cadwalader Evans*, jun. near North-Wales meeting-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of George Baker, in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Nov. 29, 1788. BENJAMIN WILSON.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Cooch, Eſq; late of Pencader Hundred, in New-Caſtle county, either by bill, bond, note, mortgage, book account or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

¶ ALEXANDER M'BEATH,)
JOHN SIMONTON,) Executors.

November 28, 1788.

A SCHOOL opened,

In Ewing's court, Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets,

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,

For teaching the Spinning of Cotton, Flax, &c. and Knitting. Dec. 3, 1788.

Pot-Aſh Kettles.

A QUANTITY, well made, are juſt come to hand, wherewith perſons in the country, who ſome time ſince applied when the ſtock received had been ſold off, may now be ſupplied at the ſtore of

HENRY DRINKER,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

Where may be had, *Forge Hammers*, of an approved quality, carefully tempered in an *Air Furnace*, at which *Rollers* for *Slitting Mills* are made; ſmall cabbouſes for coaſting veſſels, and other ſizes for larger veſſels; ſtoves of various kinds, and a variety of neat caſt hollow ware. At ſame place are to be ſold, a few boxes *Iriſh Linens*, and a quantity of *live Feathers*. ¶

TAKEN up treſpaſſing, near the three mile ſtone, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, on the fourth inſt. a ſmall bay MARE, with her mane and tail cloſe cut, and ſhod before. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may hear of her, by applying to

§ WILLIAM RUSH, *in Race-ſtreet.*

Philad. Nov. 22, 1788.

Deep Run, Bucks County, October 23, 1788.

The SUBSCRIBER purpoſes to open

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

About the firſt of January next, for teaching the

LATIN *and* GREEK LANGUAGES.

THOSE who ſhall think proper to commit their children to his tuition, may expect ſuitable care to be taken of them.

JAMES GRIER.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Weiſs, late of this city, deceaſed, on bond, note or book-debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers,

REBECCA WEISS, Executrix,
JOHN WOOD, Executor.

November 17, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Hatfield townſhip, Montgomery county, about the middle of September laſt, A Stray Brindle Bull CALF, with a white face, breaſt and belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENT; *With the* APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance, of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by HUGH GAINE and EDWARD PRIOR, *New-York*; by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK and WILLIAM YOUNG, *Philadelphia*; by TOWNSEND & PATTON, *Baltimore*; and by the EDITOR in *Trenton*.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions---and that the ſeveral Printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

CANNON STOVE,

A very large one, ſuitable for a Church or School-houſe,

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet. Alſo,

AN aſſortment of boxes of window glaſs, 8 by 10, high and low priced,
Double and ſingle rolled Engliſh ſheet iron,
Great variety of ſheet braſs,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter-caſks,
Bar-iron by the ton,
Boxes of Dreſden china tea-cups and ſaucers,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Fine and coarſe braſs wire,
Watch-chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea-ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Shoemakers knives,
Double ſcrew gimblets,
Shoe buckles,
Sleeve buttons, &c. &c.

6 w.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Hull, London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Amſterdam, and now for ſale, by

John & James Oldden,

In Second-ſtreet, eight doors below Market-ſtreet,

SHALLOONS, Rattinets,
Durants, Callimancoes,
Moreens, Halfthicks,
Plains, Broad-cloths,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Printed Linen and check ditto,
Sewing Silk,
White Sarſnets and Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Checks,
Hair and Worſted Pluſhes,
Haerlem Stripes,
Ditto, Laces from No. 0, to 10,
Scotch Oznabrigs,
Fine Bobbins and Tapes No. 13 and 25.
A large aſſortment of Looking-glaſſes,
Tin in Boxes, No. 1 and 2,
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms,
Bar and Pig Lead,
8 by 10 & 7 by 9 Window-glaſs,
Pins & White-chapel Needles,
Red Lead, Yellow Oaker,
White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,
Litharge and Patent Yellow,
Crowley's Steel,
Ruſſia Hog's Briſtles,
Common and ingrain Scotch Carpets,
Ditto, ½yd, ⅝ths, ¾ths & yard wide Carpeting,
London and Briſtol Pewter, &c.

They have likewiſe to let on a reaſonable rent, for one or more years, a large vacant lot of ground, the north ſide of Market above Seventh-ſtreet, and adjoining the dwelling of Herbſt and Lex. The lot is 26 feet on Market and 46 feet on Zane-ſtreet, being in depth 356 feet. 6w.

November 11, 1788.

SIX PENCE Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Byberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th ult. an apprentice lad, named JOHN BROWN, by trade a weaver, about 18 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, with long ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, a light coloured cloth ſailor's jacket, a new felt hat, ſheepſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive the above reward.

Dec. 1, 1788. ‡ CASPER ROADS.

WHEREAS my wife Sarah hath committed adultery, and for that cauſe I am now proſecuting a libel for a divorce from the ſaid Sarah from the bands of matrimony. Theſe are to warn all perſons whatſoever from truſting the ſaid Sarah for any cauſe or thing on my account or credit, as I will pay no debts or demands of her contracting. ‡4w JOHN KNIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 17.

RETURNS from different Counties of this State of the Election for REPRESENTATIVES *in the* Fœderal Government, *as far as they have come to hand.*

CANDIDATES.

Counties.	Thomas Hartley,	Henry Wynkoop,	Fred. A. Muhlenberg,	George Clymer,	Thomas Fitzſimons,	Thomas Scott,	Stephen Chambers,	John Allifon,	Peter Muhlenberg,	Daniel Heiſter,	William Findley,	Charles Pettit,	William Irwin,	William Montgomery,	Blair M'Clenachan,	Robert Whitehill,
City of Philadelphia,	1726	1743	1774	1699	1714	1718	1217	1214	821	796	376	357	333	309	286	272
County of Philadelphia,	776	786	812	769	764	766	593	600	495	495	346	333	337	329	289	293
Bucks,	656	658	682	658	657	651	632	647	259	226	231	220	230	230	220	208
Cheſter,	903	904	901	890	900	895	890	896	211	209	205	204	198	199	198	199
York,	1497	1497	1492	1482	1488	1486	1475	1489	205	203	209	201	205	193	195	198
Berks,	24	27	187	26	7	5	24	28	450	458	442	440	437	435	430	275
Lancaſter,	655	656	771	642	652	649	651	647	320	348	347	347	344	343	342	223
Cumberland,	285	283	285	287	268	281	271	271	1553	1559	1569	1563	1588	156	1560	1562
Northampton,	256	271	311	260	267	261	31	23	406	419	186	177	176	176	155	128
Montgomery,	311	349	367	320	32	308	272	266	300	286	246	243	244	232	209	185
Dauphin,	96	91	121	85	86	79	76	71	486	498	495	494	485	481	480	443
Northumber.	197	198	196	195	199	197	195	197	355	355	358	357	355	356	356	353
Franklin,	374	375	373	363	363	365	364	380	545	541	555	551	552	554	549	545
Huntingdon,	134	139	134	131	138	138	133	135	70	65	77	66	67	65	66	70
Bedford,	91	92	97	93	92	90	51	50	214	212	175	173	173	172	172	168
Weſtmoreland,	133	137	145	137	118	118	129	110	426	426	466	453	459	425	414	426
Luzerne,	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	8131	8223	8664	8054	8051	8024	7021	7041	7117	7097	6285	6180	6184	6060	5922	5549

It is evident from hiſtory that the human body in the earlieſt ages, and before the univerſal prevalence of luxury, was expoſed to various diſeaſes: Its complicated organization rendered its motion eaſy to be retarded or obſtructed by the unavoidable influence of an atmoſphere. We find that animals, who approach nearly to a ſtate of nature, are yet ſubject to a variety of diſtempers. The moſt uſeful auxiliary of man is known to labor under many violent diſorders, though his food is a pure, vegetable production, preſented to him in its higheſt perfection, and not adulterated by the hand of man. In the infancy of the world, it may reaſonably be concluded from analogy, the body was produced in a ſtronger and ſounder ſtate than after the lapſe of many thouſand ages, when vice had contaminated the very ſources of population.

Freſh from the hand of plaſtic nature, the body was not only more beautiful and proportionate, but leſs diſpoſed to admit morbid commixtures, and better enabled to expel them. Yet even then, the effects of the weather, of accidents, of long faſting, or repletion, were neceſſarily felt, and were followed by diſeaſe: thus medicine was early cultivated as an art, founded on certain principles, and confided in by the ſenſible part of mankind, as the moſt probable means of relief. The ſlaughter of victims for ſacrifice, and of animals for food, gave an opportunity of inſpecting the parts of organized bodies, which bore a great analogy to the human conſtitution. Chirurgery and phyſic derived from this ſource equal opportunities for improvement. Indeed, it is preſumed, that chirurgical operations were the firſt efforts of the medical art. External maladies, as they were moſt viſible, called more immediately for relief; and external application was the eaſieſt and the moſt obvious to reflection. Both branches of the art, long after its invention, were united in the ſame profeſſor, as they are at preſent among our practitioners. There is, indeed, ſufficient reaſon for their combination, ſince a ſkill in them muſt, in a great meaſure, reſult from a knowledge of the ſame principles, yet, at the ſame time, each of them will probably be carried to a greater height, when ſeparately purſued by different perſons. This indeed ſeems to accord with the deciſions of experience; for of thoſe who have arrived at ſingular eminence in either of theſe arts, few have choſen to invade the province of the other. Cheſelden did not preſcribe in a fever, nor did Radcliffe undertake an amputation.

The Greeks, whoſe happy policy was admirably adapted to call forth all thoſe fine qualities of the mind, with which they were ſingularly furniſhed by nature, advanced not only the ornamental arts of painting, poetry and ſculpture, to perfection, but cultivated the uſeful one of phyſic with a ſucceſs, which has enabled the moderns to make their boaſted improvements. The writings of Hippocrates, though, for obvious reaſons, ſlighted by the buſy practitioner, are held in high eſtimation by the learned phyſician. And if the preſcriptions of the Coan ſeem to want ſimplicity, and fail of their effect at this period, and in our climate; yet have they been of eſſential ſervice to the art, by introducing what is called the dogmatical method, in the place of the empirical; and their failure as remedies may be reaſonably attributed to the alterations which the human frame is found to undergo in the revolution of ages, by a general change of dieletic regimen; by removing to different climates and incorporating with races of men, who ſeem to be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt even in their bodily organization.

Though the writings of the ancients, of the Grecian Hippocrates and Galen, and of the Arabian Rhazes and Avicenna, are often talked of by the modern profeſſor, yet are they ſeldom read. Experience, which, after all, is the ſureſt teſt of utility, ſeems to juſtify the neglect. Practical medicine is leſs indebted to books than any other liberal art. The occaſional varieties of diſtempers are infinite; their complications diſguiſe them, and often produce a new ſpecies, or one that has never been deſcribed with accuracy. He who has recourſe to ſyſtems, is at a ſtand when he ſees a ſymptom unobſerved before; but he who has ſtudied nature in the original, knows how to change his intentions, and adopt endleſs remedies to the endleſs variety of diſorders. Yet theory ſhould certainly go before practice, in the preparation for this profeſſion; and the phyſician, who has not read a great deal in his youth, will appear not only illiberal but groſsly ignorant.

From many ſimilar inſtances, Radcliffe may be ſelected to prove, that great practical ſkill, as well as fame in this art, is attainable merely by the aid of experimental phyſiology. He indeed, it is ſaid, was a genius in medicine. To books he owed but little, and was ambitious to appear leſs indebted to them than he really was. He knew, it is true, that experience, the ſafeſt guide after the mind is prepared for her inſtructions by previous inſtitution, is apt, without ſuch preparation, to degenerate to a vulgar and preſumptuous empiriciſm. He therefore laid a foundation of general and liberal knowledge, derived from books, on which he erected a noble ſuperſtructure, with materials ſupplied by obſervation --He certainly poſſeſſed in an eminent degree, a ſagacity which nature had beſtowed; but he was not a man of profound and accurate ſcience. Perhaps, like many of his profeſſion, he owed a great part of his fame and fortune, to the caprice of faſhion and the concurrence of favorable circumſtances.

When we turn our attention to the loweſt order of practitioners, empirics and pretenders, we ſee this noble art moſt diſgracefully perverted. It is, indeed, much to be lamented, that the inferior and more numerous claſſes of mankind, who are moſt expoſed to accidents, and who have the feweſt alleviations, are conſtrained by indigence to ſeek relief from men, who have no other preparation for the exerciſe of this important art, but the humble employment of macerating drugs in a mortar, tying labels to the necks of vials, conveying medicines to patients and ſweeping a ſhop. Such are often the moſt daring in the treatment of maladies. But how ſhall an evil thus generally felt and complained of be obviated, without an infringement of civil liberty, that boaſted privilege, of which we are ſometimes more jealouſly tenacious than of health and life? Admonition is ineffectual; for of thoſe who ſuffer, few have not been apprized of the danger of truſting to empiriciſm.

The progreſs of empirical fame and ſucceſs is eaſily traced, though not eaſily retarded. A powerful medicine is exhibited to ſome wretched individual, whoſe indigence induces him to be grateful for the notice and aſſiſtance of the ignorant. If this complaint is removed, as it would otherwiſe have been, by the ſilent operation of time, he is triumphantly dragged forth to public view, and his name is added to atteſt the wonderful efficacy of the pretender's noſtrum. The regular practitioner is inſulted. Facts ſpeak for themſelves, and even men of ſenſe hear and believe. The gaping croud preſs round the mountebank, and ſwallow the doſe of death with avidity, led on by the ſunſhine of deluſive hope, like the poor fluttering inſect, that is allured to its own deſtruction by a deceitful blaze.

The wiſdom and authority of the Legiſlature might, indeed, leſſen or remove the evil; but it has never yet interfered, not only from an unwillingneſs to multiply reſtraint in a free country, but perhaps from a doubt, whether ſome equivalent advantage may not ariſe from the liberty of attempting medical experiments. It is a truth ſomewhat mortifying to the regular votaries of ſcience, that many of the moſt important diſcoveries have been made by the ignorant and by chance. Thoſe who have been taught to adhere to ſyſtems are ſometimes too much attached to the ſtraight and known path, to permit themſelves to venture even on a proper deviation. While the uneducated experimentaliſt, a ſtranger to the prepoſſeſſions unavoidably derived from learning, is almoſt ſure to acquire the merit of originality. Unacquainted with the paths of thoſe who have gone before, he is under a neceſſity of purſuing a track of his own---He is commonly bewildered, it is true, but yet it ſometimes happens, that he finds out a ſhorter or more agreeable road. In the infinite trials which his boldneſs inſtigates him to make, he blunders on a uſeful diſcovery, which would never have been known, to the more expert and cautious. Unfortunate individuals ſuffer in the courſe of his inquiries, but the community at large is ſometimes benefited by an acceſſion to experimental knowledge. In no profeſſion is it more deſirable, that there ſhould be examinations previous to a licence to practice. The want of a ſtrict examination will render a profeſſion low and contemptible which at all times ſhould be highly eſteemed.

It was indeed natural that medicine ſhould be highly honored, and its firſt inventors or improvers exalted to Gods and demi Gods. As life itſelf is of ſmall value without health, no wonder the reſtorers of health were ranked among the beſtowers of life. The profeſſion has always obtained a high rank in the ſcale of civil ſubordination, except, indeed, among the Romans. In this inſtance the moderns act the more wiſely, if there is a truth in the maxim, that honor is the nurſe of arts.

It is however greatly to be regretted, that popular eſteem is often miſplaced, and rather tends to encourage bold, preſumptuous and unbluſhing ignorance, than to raiſe merit from the vale of obſcurity. Faſhion it is allowed has contributed more to the eſtabliſhment of many celeberated phyſicians than any ſuperiority of knowledge that they poſſeſſed. This popularity, however, has ſometimes been the cauſe of that merit, of which it ought to have been the effect. It has given men of moderate abilities and attainments, ſuch numerous and extenſive opportunities of improving by experiments, as could not be obtained by the able, yet unemployed.

Faſhion may be allowed to rule with abſolute ſway in her proper province, in the *mundus muliebris*; but let her not dictate in matters of importance, as the means of reſtoring health. Among phyſicians of integrity and liberal education, let her ſelect whom ſhe pleaſes; but let her not ſet aſide the votary of ſcience and philoſophy, to aſk the advice of the needy, the illiterate, the bold empiric.

Nothing can better ſhew the prevalance of fœderal ſentiments in Pennſylvania, than the conduct of the two ſides of the queſtion in the late election for repreſentatives in the new Congreſs. The Conference held at Harriſburg by the oppoſition brought forward, in the firſt inſtance, a ticket with three fœderal characters, and five of the oppoſition; and afterwards dropt the name of one of the latter, and adopted another reſpectable fœderaliſt. Their ticket then ſtood with four decided opponents, being afraid to riſque more, and four friends of the new conſtitution. The fœderal intereſt, when they formed their ticket, took eight fœderaliſts, knowing the ſenſe of the ſtate to be that way. But tho' the oppoſition ticket thus availed themſelves of four fœderal names, part of whom were two reſpectable Germans, and tho' they appear frequently to have run all three of the Germans, they could not carry *one* of the four anti-fœderal names which they ran in their ticket—Six of the fœderaliſts in the fœderal ticket, and two German fœderaliſts in the anti fœderal ticket, are the ſucceſsful candidates. The two latter gentlemen were put high on the return by the general voice of the Germans, joined by ſome of the fœderaliſts; and it is a very remarkable proof of the ſtrength of the fœderal intereſt, that the two unſucceſsful candidates in the fœderal ticket, though thrown out by the two fœderal German competitors, were yet above all the remainder, both fœderal and anti-fœderal characters, in the oppoſition ticket.

It appears, on the cloſe of the election, that the Hon. *Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg*, of Montgomery; *Henry Wynkoop*, of Bucks; *Thomas Hartley*, of York; *George Clymer* and *Thomas Fitzſimons*, of Philadelphia; *Peter Muhlenberg*, of Montgomery; *Daniel Heiſter*, of Berks; and *Thomas Scott*, of Waſhington, Eſquires, are duly elected Repreſentatives of *the People of Pennſylvania*, in the Congreſs of the United States. Two of theſe gentlemen were members of the fœderal convention, ſix of them were adopting members of the ſtate convention, all of them have been elected before to public employments by the voice of the people, and all are friends of the new conſtitution.

The *legiſlature* and *people* of Pennſylvania, ſays a correſpondent, may be juſtly conſidered as having *each* ratified the conſtitution of the United States *anew*—The legiſlature, by having elected two fœderaliſts to repreſent them in the ſenate, and the people, by having choſen eight fœderaliſts to repreſent them in the houſe of repreſentatives. There is not a ſhadow of doubt but that they will give their voice for a *fœderal preſident* and vice-preſident.

Our correſpondent, who furniſhed us with ſome remarks on the ſubject of *Hops*, has ſince learned, that they cannot be imported into Great-Britain; but he ſtill repeats, that they deſerve more attention than they have hitherto received from the American Farmers. At the preſent price, 14*d* to 15*d* per lb. they muſt be immenſely profitable, and were found a very beneficial article before the revolution at 6*d* and 7*d*.

In Council, the 9th inſtant, the Committee to whom was referred the remonſtrance of a number of the freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, complaining of abuſes and frauds having been committed at the general election, held in the ſaid city on the 14th of October laſt, and who were directed to report the names of ſuch public officers as had acted in violation of the conſtitution or laws of this ſtate,

Reported, That they have examined a number of the ſigners of ſaid petition, and two other perſons pointed out by them, none of whom know of any abuſes or frauds committed by the Judges or Inſpectors of ſaid election, or by any of them; nor could your committee obtain the leaſt teſtimony that operated againſt the integrity and upright conduct of the public officers of the ſaid election.

On Wedneſday, the 10th inſtant, an examination was held at Mr. MUSGRAVE's academy in Second near Race-ſtreet. The gentlemen who attended were highly pleaſed with the proficiency made by the ſeveral YOUNG LADIES in the very uſeful branches of literature TAUGHT in this inſtitution. The examination was conducted in a manner hitherto unpractiſed in this city, and evidently characteriſed the *abilities* of the TEACHER; a friend of whoſe, tho' unſolicited, cannot but pay this ſmall tribute to MODEST MERIT.

A gentleman arrived at New-York from the Miſſiſippi ſays, that Oliver Pollock, Eſquire, was ſafe arrived in the month of October in that river; and that marks of diſtinction were ſhewn him from the Spaniſh Governor of New Orleans, by an order lodged with the commander of the Balize, (the mouth of the river) to ſupply him with the King's barge, men, &c. to take him to town.

In the Engliſh Monthly Review for April 1788, after reviewing the ſecond volume of Doctor Adams's "Defence of the conſtitutions of the United States of America," the Reviewers add,——

"Doctor Adams, we cannot doubt, has been actuated by a deſire to ſerve his native country by his labors, and we hope his countrymen will entertain a grateful ſenſe of their obligations to him for his continued exertions in their behalf. We moſt ſincerely pray, that their councils may be ſo directed, as to enable them, ultimately, to adopt that form of government which is beſt fitted to their ſituation and circumſtances, and which ſhall tend in the moſt effectual manner to preſerve the liberty of the citizens, and promote the general proſperity of the ſtates."

London, Dublin, Edinburgh and Glaſgow newſpapers, received by the laſt arrivals, further adviſe, That the Turks at Conſtantinople, &c. were in high ſpirits; and that the moſt vigorous and deciſive meaſures were taken to obtain ſucceſs over their Ruſſian and Auſtrian opponents---that every Ottomam face brightens with the thoughts of ſuperiority---That on the 7th of Auguſt, in an action which happened at Schupeneck, between the Turks and Auſtrians, the latter loſt 30 pieces of cannon, and had upwards of 4000 men ſlain---That the Turks had got 50000 men in the Bannat of Temeſwar, and that the Auſtrians would not be able to drive them out, without obtaining a victorious battle over them---That the Turks, in their late engagement in the Bannat, ſhewed a courage worthy of antient Rome, and ruſhing on their enemies with an ardor and regularity unexampled in their former wars, cut an entire diviſion of the Auſtrians to pieces, not a man ſurvived the carnage---That the Turks had rendered themſelves maſters of Mitrowitz, a place of the utmoſt importance to the Auſtrians, after a vigorous and obſtinate reſiſtance on the part of the Imperialiſts, who were almoſt all cut to pieces---That great ſickneſs had, for ſome time, prevailed in the Imperial army, and

that the number of ſick amounted to upwards of 15000 common men and 500 officers---That late accounts from Germany mention, that the Emperor had ordered the Prince of Cobourg to abandon the ſiege of Chockzim, and march to Tranſylvania---That the Duke of Modena's troops in the Emperor's pay, with 6000 Venetians, and ſome other troops, were to march into Albania, to puniſh that barbarous traitor Mahmud---That the blocking up the Swediſh fleet turns out to be nothing more than its detention by a ſtrong contrary gale of wind, which carried the Ruſſians off the port of Sweabourg, and had nearly proved fatal to them---That on the 17th of Auguſt, the Duke of Sudermania ſailed with his whole fleet, and a leading wind, from Sweabourg, where he only waited for the arrival of ſix ſhips of the line and four frigates, which were lately ſent from Carleſcroon, and which were known to be cruiſing in the Baltic to reinforce him---That a Ruſſian Admiral had been degraded to the ſtation of a foremaſt-man, for miſconduct in the late engagement with the Swediſh fleet in the Baltic—That a loan was in agitation among the monied men in Holland, for the uſe of the court of Sweden. That the Swediſh officers, who in the moment of danger abandoned their ſovereign, from patriotic or conſcientious motives, as they pretend, are treated at Stockholm with the moſt mortifying contempt, the people conſidering them as cowardly poltroons.—That the warlike preparations now going forward in Spain were of an extent hitherto unparaleled in that country, except in time of actual hoſtility.—That ſeveral manufactories of printing cotton had been recently eſtabliſhed in the provinces of Catalonia and Arragon, in the ſame kingdom—and that the Spaniards there were about aboliſhing the *Inquiſition*.—That a convention was on the tapis between the African companies of Great-Britain and Holland, relative to the trade of the two countries ſouth of the river Senegal.---And that Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe had begun to underwrite Ruſſian and Swediſh ſhips at a war premium.

Captain Griffin, arrived here from Coracoa, on the 2d inſt. in latitude 33, 23, long. 74, 40, ſpoke with Captain Dunton, in a ſchooner from this port for Port-au-Prince, 12 days out; and on the 5th, in lat. 35, 45, long. 71, 30, he ſpoke the ſhip Lady Taylor, from this place for Jamaica, three days out, all well in both veſſels.

The following is inſerted by particular deſire.

WE the ſubſcribers hereunto being deſirous to prevent the farther depreciation of the bills of credit emitted by virtue of an act of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 16th day of March, 1785; and of promoting the reſtoration of the ſaid bills of credit to their proper value; as well as to facilitate the collection of the public revenues and to enable the State Treaſurer to make regular and orderly payments out of the ſame to the ſalary officers and other public creditors, HAVE agreed, and by theſe preſents do agree to and with each other, in manner following: that is to ſay---

1ſt. That we will ſeverally and reſpectively pay to the truſtees who ſhall be choſen and appointed as herein after mentioned, the ſums by us ſeverally ſubſcribed and mentioned in connection with our names reſpectively, in bills of credit emitted by virtue of the before mentioned act of aſſembly, or in other current money of Pennſylvania, as a fund, to be under the direction and management of the ſaid truſtees, to be appropriated and applied as is herein after mentioned, and in ſuch other manner as the ſaid truſtees, or any ſeven of them, at a general meeting of their board, ſhall agree upon as proper and conducive to the general purpoſes of this inſtitution.

2d. That when £ 10000 ſhall have been ſubſcribed, on twenty days notice being given by the committee of public creditors in two of the news-papers of Philadelphia, the ſubſcribers ſhall meet together at ſuch time and place as ſhall be appointed in ſuch notification, and then and there elect, by ballot, twelve truſtees, for the management of the ſaid fund, who ſhall continue in office until the third Monday in December, 1789, on which day, and on the third Monday in December in every year afterwards, during the continuance of this inſtitution, an election ſhall be made in like manner of twelve truſtees to ſerve in like manner for one year; and if any vacancy ſhall happen in the mean time, by the death, removal out of the ſtate, reſignation or refuſal to ſerve, of any of the ſaid truſtees, ſuch vacancy ſhall be ſupplied by a ſpecial election, on ten days notice being given for that purpoſe by the board of truſtees in two or more of the public news-papers of Philadelphia.

3d. No perſon ſhall be eligible to the office of a Truſtee, unleſs he be a ſubſcriber of fifty pounds or upwards to this fund; nor ſhall more than three fourths of the Truſtees, who ſhall have ſerved in any year immediately preceding any ſuch annual election, be choſen for the year next enſuing.

4. No ſubſcriber of a ſmaller ſum than fifty pounds ſhall be entitled to vote, provided nevertheleſs, that any number of ſubſcribers, whoſe ſubſcriptions together amount to fifty pounds, may authoriſe any one of their number to give a vote in their behalf, at any election or general meeting of ſubſcribers.

5th. Every ſubſcriber ſhall be entitled to one vote, at all general meetings of the ſubſcribers, for every fifty pounds by him ſubſcribed; provided always, that no perſon ſhall be entitled to more than ten votes in the whole on any occaſion; and that no perſon be admitted to vote till he ſhall have paid, or ſecured to be paid in manner herein after mentioned, on account of and towards his ſubſcription, ten pounds for one vote, and five pounds for every farther vote he ſhall offer.

6th. The whole of the ſums by us ſeverally ſubſcribed ſhall be paid into the hands of the Truſtees, or to ſuch perſon or perſons as they ſhall appoint to receive the ſame, on or before the firſt day of February next, on pain of forfeiting to the uſe of the fund the proportion ſo as above directed to be paid in previous to the admiſſion to vote; provided that certificates or vouchers for monies due from the Treaſury of Pennſylvania, whereon a ſum became due and payable at the Treaſury in common courſe of payment, on or before the tenth of October laſt, equal to ſuch ſubſcription, and ſtill remaining due, being depoſited in the hands of the Truſtees, ſo as to enable them to receive ſuch payment from the Treaſury, ſhall be accepted as payment of ſuch ſubſcription, the ſubſcriber allowing intereſt thereon from the ſaid firſt day of February till ſuch payment ſhall be received from the Treaſury.

7th. Every ſubſcriber, on payment of the ſum by him ſubſcribed, ſhall be entitled to receive a certificate or certificates of the ſum or ſums ſo paid, provided that no certificate be given for any ſmallar ſum than fifty pounds, except for an entire ſubſcription of ſuch ſmaller ſum.

8th. Every ſuch certificate, on being transferred by the original owner in the preſence of one or more of the Truſtees, and ſuch transfer regiſtered in their books, ſhall be deemed a transfer of all the rights and privileges of a ſubſcriber for ſo much as the certificate ſpecifies, and ſhall entitle ſuch transferee to exerciſe ſuch rights and privileges in like manner with original ſubſcribers, on ſigning theſe articles; provided that ſuch transferee ſhall not be entitled to vote by virtue thereof in leſs than three months after ſuch transfer ſhall have been regiſtered as aforeſaid.

9th. The Truſtees, choſen in manner herein before mentioned, ſhall form a board, whereof any ſeven or more of them when met ſhall be a quorum; and the ſaid board of Truſtees are hereby authoriſed and empowered------

To make rules and regulations for the well conducting and management of the ſaid fund and all buſineſs thereunto incident and neceſſary.

To chuſe a preſident, who ſhall be one of their own number; a caſhier, who ſhall be a ſubſcriber of fifty pounds or upwards; and ſuch other officers and ſervants as they ſhall find neceſſary, who ſhall ſeverally be ſubject to ſuch rules and regulations as the Truſtees ſhall from time to time deviſe and preſcribe for the faithful execution of the truſt repoſed in them.

To lend moderate ſums of money out of the fund for ſhort periods of time, on proper ſecurity, reſerving for the uſe of the fund a diſcount at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, apportioning ſuch loans to the demands compared with the ſtate of the fund, and giving a preference to ſubſcribers, eſpecially to ſuch as ſhall depoſit certificates as a ſecurity, whereon intereſt is due from the Treaſury of this ſtate, in regular courſe, to the amount of the ſum loaned.

They ſhall hold ſtated meetings at leaſt once in every month, and ſuch occaſional meetings as they ſhall think neceſſary.

They ſhall keep regular minutes and accounts of their proceedings and tranſactions, and deliver the ſame over to their ſucceſſors in office, together with all books, vouchers, depoſits, caſh, ſecurities and property of every kind whatſoever, belonging to the inſtitution.

They ſhall ſettle their accounts, and lay a ſtate of the ſame before the ſubſcribers, at the annual election on the third Monday in December in every year: And at the end of every ſix months they ſhall aſcertain the profits made in the laſt half year, as nearly as may be, after deducting neceſſary expences, and divide the ſame among the ſubſcribers, in proportion to their reſpective ſhares of the ſtock.

They may call a general meeting of the ſubſcribers whenever they ſhall think proper, on giving ten days notice in two or more of the public news-papers in the city of Philadelphia: but ſhall be obliged to call ſuch general meeting, when the ſame ſhall be required in writing by ſubſcribers entitled to fifty votes or upwards; and at any general meeting called on due notice, the ſubſcribers may, by majority of votes of thoſe ſo met, according to the rules of voting before mentioned, make ſuch rules, orders and regulations, for the government, management and diſpoſition of the ſaid fund and inſtitution, not incompatible with the general intention and purpoſes thereof, as they think proper.

10. This agreement ſhall continue in force ſo long as twenty thouſand pounds of the ſaid bills of credit, emitted by virtue of the act of Aſſembly of the 16th of March, 1785, ſhall remain uncancelled; and from thence until the ſubſcribers by a majority of votes at a general meeting, called for the purpoſe of conſidering of a diſſolution, ſhall determine otherwiſe: Provided, that any ſubſcriber, at any time after the amount of the ſaid bills of credit remaining uncancelled ſhall have become leſs than twenty thouſand pounds, ſhall be entitled, on giving three months notice in writing to the ſaid truſtees of ſuch his intention, and fulfilling his engagements to the inſtitution up to ſuch time, to withdraw his ſtock from the fund, and be abſolved from farther obligations under this agreement.

And for the true and faithful performance of this agreement, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, we, the ſubſcribers, do hereby ſeverally and reſpectively, each for himſelf only, bind ourſelves, our heirs, executors and adminiſtrators reſpectively, to the other ſubſcribers, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns. In witneſs whereof, we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names, and annexed the ſums by us reſpectively ſubſcribed.

ST. JOHN'S *(New-Brunſwick)* October 3.

A correſpondent obſerves, that he is ſorry to ſee ſo many, on whom the bounty of government has deen laviſhed, quitting this ſettlement and retiring to the ſtates; and it is to be hoped, continues he, ſome means or other will be adopted to put a ſtop to a meaſure ſo pregnant with evil to the province, and ſo fraught with ingratitude to the mother country.

BOSTON, *December 6.*

FEDERAL REGISTER.

SENATORS *of the* UNITED STATES *already choſen.*

Hon. J. LANGDON, and J. BARTLETT---*New-Hampſhire.*
CALEB STRONG, and TRIS. DALTON---*Maſſachuſetts.*
W. S. JOHNSON, and O. ELLSWORTH---*Connecticut.*
GEORGE READ, and RICHARD BASSETT---*Delaware.*
R. MORRIS, and W. MACLAY---*Pennſylvania.*
CHARLES CARROLL, and JOHN HENRY----*Maryland.*
RICHARD H. LEE, } *Virginia.*
WILLIAM GRAYSON, }

The laſt two gentlemen were of the Convention of Virginia, and voted againſt the ratification of the Conſtitution.----The former is a celebrated writer-- the latter was a Colonel in the Continental army.

In Eſſex county we learn, that the Hon. NATHAN DANE, Eſq; it is probable, will be elected a Fœderal Repreſentative---- in Middleſex, the Hon. JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Eſquire.

The ſubject of diſpute betweed the JUNTO and the friends to government, the Fœderaliſts, is merely this-----Whether the "TOP STONE" of the new conſtitution "ſhall be brought forth with ſhouting," by its complete organization in a truly fœderal and independent repreſentation----Or, whether the public expectations ſhall be completely diſappointed by mixing the "*wood, hay, ſtubble, &c.*" of *anti-fœderaliſm* and *amendmentiſm* in the formation of the Fœderal Legiſlature.---The FRIENDS OF THE UNION ſuppoſe, that an unequivocal fœderal repreſentation will conſummate the wiſhes of the people: That on the other hand, ſhould *ſome characters* be ſucceſsful in their MANOEUVRING, the hopes of the people will be *blaſted*, while the LOAVES AND THE FISHES will be found inſufficient to ſatisfy a numerous and hungry train of dependents, expectants and ſeekers.

PROVIDENCE, November 20.

It muſt give pleaſure to every friend to the arts and manufactures of our country to be informed, that the SLITTING-MILL, erected in the neighbourhood of this town, upon an improved plan, will be compleated in a few weeks---That the CARDING and SPINNING-MACHINES uſed in Great-Britain, &c. are introduced into this town by ſome public ſpirited gentlemen----and that domeſtic manufacturing encreaſes daily, as there are few families in town but what are making cloth of different kinds---all the weaving looms in town (of which there are great numbers) are of conſequence fully employed. While we with great ſatisfaction take notice of theſe matters, we cannot help mentioning the ſpirit of enterprize which appears to actuate our merchants, who, (under the very great diſadvantage of not being able to command their property which they have credited out) are now (in addition to the ſhip General Waſhington, which ſailed from here in December laſt for Canton) fitting out two large ſhips for the Indian ocean, and a number of other veſſels to different parts of the world.

ALBANY, December 1.

Purſuant to proclamation of his Excellency Governor Clinton, the legiſlature of this ſtate is to convene at the City-Hall of this city, on Monday next, the 8th inſtant.

NEW-YORK, December 9.

On the 27th of October, about 11 o'clock at night, the Brig Phœnix, Captain Wallace, being out from Vannes, in France, 44 days, ſtruck on the Hardings, a ledge of rocks ſituated near the entrance of Boſton harbour; between 1 and 2 o'clock the next morning ſhe got off, and came to anchor about one mile from the place where ſhe ſtruck, and at ſix o'clock, every exertion of the crew to keep her free of water proving abortive, ſhe ſunk in about 14 fathom water. This unfortunate accident, it is ſuppoſed, was occaſioned by the compaſs's not traverſing freely, or being otherwiſe out of order.

On Thurſday evening laſt, an unhappy circumſtance happened on board the Ship Ann and Suſan: One of her hands accidently fell through the hatch-way, and fractured his ſkull; he remained in a deplorable condition till Saturday evening, when he expired.

Dec. 12. The exportation of rum and ſpirits from the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands to the United States of North-America is prohibited by a late order of the Britiſh government; a veſſel that was loaded with rum about the latter end of September laſt, bound to this port, was obliged to re-land it.

RICHMOND, December 4.

Yeſterday Beverly Randolph, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, was elected by the Hon. General Aſſembly to the office of Governor, in the room of his Excellency Edmond Randolph, who had reſigned.

To be exchanged for a Houſe in Philadelphia or Wilmington, or for Goods,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 170 acres of land, within three miles of Naaman's creek landing, on which there is a houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. Any perſon that would wiſh to make an exchange for the above, may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naaman's creek.

December 15, 1788. ‡

To be Let for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may beſt ſuit,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 348 acres, there are on the premiſes convenient buildings, with a ſufficient quantity of watered and banked meadow. For further particulars enquire of MR. JOHN CROZIER, in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, near the premiſes. t f.

December 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of NICHOLAS KNIGHT, of Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, againſt the ſecond day of January next, to be ſettled according to law; likewiſe all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs.

† ELIZABETH TRUMP, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. To be diſpoſed of at public ſale, at the houſe of Patrick Menan, in the aforeſaid townſhip, on the 25th of this month, a Loan-office Certificate.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public Vendue, at the premiſes, on Monday, the 12th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Frame Tenement and Lot or Piece of Ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Catharine-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, continued in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Catharine-ſtreet 36 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded ſouthward by Catharine-ſtreet, eaſtward by Carpenter's alley (being 12 feet and a half wide) northward by ground granted by Robert Alliſon to William Moore, on ground-rent forever, and weſtward by ground alſo granted by ſaid Robert Alliſon to the ſaid William Moore, ſubject to ------

Alſo all that certain Yearly Rent-Charge or Sum of £9 0 0, lawful money of Pennſylvania, chargeable on, and yearly iſſuing out of three Pieces of Ground granted by the ſaid Robert Alliſon and Rachel his wife, to Francis Gurney, Eſquire, by indenture, dated the firſt day of October, 1775: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Robert Alliſon (Carpenter) by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 13th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the Frankford road (called Maiden-ſtreet) and between the Front-ſtreet continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia and the ſtone bridge over Cohockſink creek, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, and at the diſtance of 500 feet from the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth on the ſaid Frankford road or Maiden-ſtreet 60 feet, and in length on the eaſt ſide thereof 180, be the ſame in length more or leſs; bounded on the north by the ſaid Maiden-ſtreet, on the eaſt by other ground of Pain Newman and wife, on the ſouth by a new canal lately dug out for the ſaid creek, and on the weſt by John Dutton's lot; taken in execution as the eſtate of Philip Rybold (fiſherman) and to be ſold by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, on Saturday, the 27th inſtant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground on which the ſame is erected, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, and between Ninth and Tenth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, containing in front on ſaid Arch-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, or thereabouts; bounded on the eaſt by ground of ------- -------, on the ſouth and weſt by ground of John Dunlap, and on the north by Arch-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground-rent of Twenty Dollars per annum; Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Catharine Lewis, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Newtown, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 27th inſtant, at one o'clock P. M. A Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of 250 acres of Land, ſituate partly in Nockamixon, and partly in Springfield townſhip, bounded by lands of John Bartly, Eſq; Philip Creſter, Solomon Lightcap, and others, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of John M'Cammon, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED, *and to be Sold, by the groſs, dozen or ſingle one, at the cuſtomary price, by* E. OSWALD, *at his Printing-Office,*

Mark Time's ALMANAC

For the year of our Lord 1789,

WET NURSE.

A WOMAN of undoubted character wants a place as a wet nurſe. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Lately IMPORTED, and for SALE by

Hewes and *Anthony*,

At their STORE, the north side of Chesnut-street Wharf,

A Quantity of excellent North-side Jamaica spirit,
Molasses and New-England rum,
Connecticut pork and Irish beef,
150 barrels choice *Boston* beef,
A quantity of tallow in barrels,
Best picked Mackarel and common ditto,
Salmon, shad and herring,
Codfish in hogsheads, spermaceti oil,
Common whale and tanner's ditto,
Spermaceti candles, and chocolate, in boxes,
A few bags new hops, and 18 bales of cotton,
Iron tea-kettles and New-England tow linen,
Coarse and fine Liverpool salt,
Martinique coffee,
20 barrels pot-ash,
A few chests souchong tea,
70 barrels rosin, &c. &c.

Nov. 3. 6. w.

To be SOLD, by RETAIL,

By JOHN WOODS,

The corner of Front and Lombard-streets, Philadelphia,

OLD Jamaica spirits,
Old brandy,
West-India and country rum,
Wines of different sorts,
Loaf and lump sugar,
Muscovado & Spanish white do.
Coffee and chocolate,
Hyson, souchong & bohea teas,
Pepper, and sundry spices,
Starch, indigo, soap & candles,
Cotton, and cotton wick for lamps,
Raisins and currants,
Sieves of different sorts,
Brushes of different sorts & sizes,
Knives and forks,
Clasp and pen-knives,
Tin coffee-pots, and sundry tin-ware,
Bellows, coffee-mills,
Shovels and spades,
Flat-irons, gridirons and frying-pans,
Bake-ovens and bake-irons of various sizes,
Iron pots and kettles of different sorts,
An assortment of nails & sprigs,
Flasks of sweet oil, vinegar,
Rice, barley and oatmeal,
An assortment of queens ware,
Some glass ware, &c. &c.

N. B. Masters of vessels, and others, may have their sea stores put up on the shortest notice.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the late partnership of SHARP and WILLIAM DELANY are requested to pay the subscriber their respective balances; and all persons to whom said partnership remain indebted, are desired to call for payment. SHARP DELANY.

In order to close the accounts of said partnership, a considerable quantity of Capital Drugs will be disposed of for cash, approved notes, or the usual credit, on as low terms as such goods can be imported.

The assortment consists of Bark, Jallap, Cream of Tartar, Opium, Quicksilver, Camphor, Gum Arabic, Galls, and a variety of such drugs as are now in use.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of August last, a likely mulatto fellow, about 21 years of age, square and well made, with a small scar on his forehead; he had on, when he went away, an old jean coat, new fustian waistcoat, new Oznaburg breeches, shoes and stockings. As he has been bred up altogether as a house servant, he, for a livelyhood, will probably hire himself either in a tavern, or to some private gentleman, his colour being such as to favor his scheme of freedom. Any person, on delivering him to me, on Bull-skin-run, Berkely county, Virginia, shall, if taken out of the state, have a reward of Fifty Dollars, and if in Thirty, besides what the law allows. He has travelled with me to New York and the West-Indies, and will probably endeavour to get to one of those places.

ROBERT BAYLOR.

ROBERT WOOD,

In FIFTH-STREET, near the NEW-GAOL, PHILADELPHIA,
Still continues to MAKE

Parchment of the best quality;

Which Stationers, Conveyancers and others, may be supplied with on reasonable terms.

August 29, 1788. 4w

A MISTAKE.

WAS exchanged at Mrs. Withy's, by her servant, a pair of common leather coloured SADDLE BAGS, with a brass lock, on Tuesday night, the 18th instant. The person having the same is requested to return them to Mrs. *Withy*, or to Mr. *Israel Israel*, at the Cross Keys, Philadelphia, and receive his own, with the contents. †

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, lying in Gallaway township, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing by eſtimation about 550 acres of land, marſh and cedarſwamp, about 200 acres of which is excellent ſalt meadow, which is favored with freſh water ſprings ſufficient to ſupply a hundred head of cattle, and about 100 acres of freſh meadow may be made with a very ſmall expence, not exceeding twenty pounds in banking, and about 60 acres of cleared land and more may eaſily be cleared, the reſt well timbered; there are on ſaid premiſes a two ſtory frame houſe and barn, a ſmall apple orchard of good bearing trees. It is allowed to be an excellent place for a large ſtock, as the meadow all joins the upland. The place itſelf is ſituated in an excellent ſtand for a ſtore, as there is none kept within many miles of the place, and there has been one kept there for 20 years paſt, it is within the compaſs of three miles of two good landings, and within a mile and three quarters of two or more ſaw-mills, which renders it ſuitable for both or either calling as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid plantation may have peaceable poſſeſſion by the firſt day of March next, with an indiſputable title, where credit will be given, and payment made eaſy, by ANDREW MILLER, living in Greenwich, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any perſon wanting to know the value and quality of ſaid plantation may, by viewing the premiſes, or applying to *Joſeph Slone*, Surveyor, in Haddonfield, or *Richard Wood*, ſen. of Greenwich, or *James Scull*, adjoining the lands. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber.

October 25, 1788. ‡

William Cavenough,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown Inn,

DRAWS, AT A MODERATE CHARGE,

DEEDS, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Aſſignments Charterparties, Compoſitions of Creditors, Copartnerſhips, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Petitions, Wills, Proteſts, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, with care, accuracy and diſpatch.

November 3, 1788

Intelligence and Broker's-Office,

November 3, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers have opened an intelligence and broker's-office in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, where they buy and ſell certificates and paper money of every denomination, bills of exchange on England, Holland, France, &c. bank ſtock, and all other kinds of transferable property.

They diſcount bills and notes. Procure caſh immediately on approved notes, or any kind of depoſits.

Country people and others may be accommodated with the exact ſums in certificates and ſtate money wich they may want for the land office; alſo may have their warrants carried through on moderate terms.

Perſons wanting to purchaſe or ſell any kind of goods, lands, farms, lots or houſes, horſes and carriages of any ſort, may regiſter their buſineſs in ſaid office, and have the earlieſt notice of the higheſt price, or of thoſe who want to purchaſe or ſell.

Book-keepers, clerks, ſchoolmaſters (deſirous to ſettle in the country) barkeepers, hoſtlers, gentlemens ſervants, waiters, tradeſmen of every profeſſion, wet and dry nurſes, houſekeepers, ſeamſtreſſes, chamber and kitchen maids, men and women cooks, ſervant boys and girls, may hear of employments, and employers be furniſhed with any of the above deſcription.

Thoſe who have houſes, rooms, lodgings or boarding to let, may hear of perſons wanting ſuch; and thoſe who want ſuch, may be ſupplied by applying at ſaid office.

All applicants relative to employmets, are to pay down one-eighth of a dollar on their names being regiſtered, and as much more, when ſerved according to their deſire.

It is neceſſary that thoſe who apply for employment produce their characters in writing.

Every tranſaction will be kept ſecret if required.

The utility of a general intelligence-office has been ſo manifeſt as to induce the preſent undertakers to hope for the encouragement of the public, eſpecially as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to the commands of their employers, and to render the office as uſeful as poſſible.

4 w CAVENOUGH & HART.

Wanted to purchaſe for a term of years, a healthy negroe or mulatto woman, between 18 and 30 years of age. Enquire at the intelligence-office. The caſh will be paid down.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his OFFICE, the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court houſe*,---Continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of *Paper Money*, *Certificates* and *Public Securities*, of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable *Commiſſions*.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard,
Starch *and* Hair-Powder,
Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Iſaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide, nearly oppoſite, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to tranſact every branch of buſineſs as a Broker, with fidelity, care and diſpatch.

Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 4, 1788.

I GIVE this public notice to forewarn all perſons not to truſt my wife Mary Ramſey, on my account, as I ſhall not pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

† BENJAMIN RAMSEY.

For SALE, or to be LET,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years*,

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohocking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of theſe lands is very good; there are ſeveral lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fiſh, and affording fine mill ſtreams. There are now building thereon, ten houſes, which will be let or ſold with a quantity of land ſufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public houſe, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good ſituation for a ſtore, ſaw-mill, griſt mill, a blackſmith and other tradeſmen, who can have lots of any ſize. The ſettlers will have a free grant of lots for places of worſhip and ſchool-houſes. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickaſon's ſaw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvement. There are many ſettlements now made, and making to the northward and weſtward of theſe lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennſylvania and New York. *James Duffield* or *John Packer*, Carpenters, who will be on the premiſes till near the winter, can ſhew the draughts of the land. Enquire of *Moore Furman*, Eſq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Eſq; Kingwood, New-Jerſey, or in Philadelphia of TENCH COXE, and

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788. NALBRO' FRAZIER.

To be Sold, or exchanged for Property in or near the city of Philadelphia,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet. ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor, and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale apply to *Thomas Kinſey*, on the premiſes, or to *Samuel Robeſon*, in Vine near Front-ſtreet.

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let. Nov. 28, 1788. †

To be rented, for a Term of Years,

SUNDRY Lots in the city of Philadelphia, and parcels of Land near the ſame, viz. 1. A city ſquare, bounded eaſtward and weſtward by 7th and 8th ſtreets, and northward and ſouthward by Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, (ſave a ſmall part thereof at the north-eaſt corner) now in the tenure of William Eckhart, his term expires March next. 2. A large lot on the ſouth-ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, at the diſtance of about 10 feet from the eaſt wall of General Dickinſon's houſe to Sixth-ſtreet, extending from the ſaid Cheſnut-ſtreet, northward, to a 36 feet wide ſtreet. 3. Forty acres of land on Wiſſahickon road, adjoining Standley's graſs grounds, now in the tenure of John Manderfield, his leaſe will expire next ſpring. 4. Three hundred acres of land, lying in the Fork of, or between two croſs-roads, from Germantown road to Frankford road, oppoſite, on one ſide, the Widow Lawrence's, and on the other, to Conrad Heſter's, and adjoining Godfrey Twelve's land; lately in the tenure of Daniel Levan, who is gone off. For terms, apply to LEWIS WEISS, in Arch-ſtreet, or to CHARLES JARVIS, in Second-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewiſe 7 acres of ſwamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſeveral out-houſes, a barn and ſtables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or graſs; 180 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber, with a run of water all along one ſide of ſaid plantation, lying in the townſhip of Manington, Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Alſo another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber; lying in the aforeſaid county, and to be ſold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

Auguſt 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The ſubſcriber has three negroes to diſpoſe of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 7, 1788.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 21ſt of October, 1788, A bright bay HORSE, part blooded, remarkably long bodied, riſing 6 years old, one of his hind feet white up to the fetlock joint and ſome white on the inſide of the other, has a black mane and tail, and never was docked, has a white ſpot on his upper lip, and to the beſt of my memory has a ſmall ſtar, or rather a grey ſpot in his forehead, trots eaſy when going ſlow, but rough when going faſt, canters but not ſpeedy, has a lump on the upper joint of his off fore leg as big as an ounce ball (in conſequence of a kick) ſhod all round, but the ſhoes much wore, except the ſhoe on his near hind foot, which was lately put on, was galled on the breaſt and ſhoulders with the breaſt-plate of harneſs, and when the rider is on, his hind fetlock joints bends remarkably near the ground. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and gives information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ ROGER DAVIS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3056.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1788.

To be exchanged for a Houſe in Philadelphia or Wilmington, or for Goods,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 170 acres of land, within three miles of Naaman's creek landing, on which there is a houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. Any perſon that would wiſh to make an exchange for the above, may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naaman's creek.

December 15, 1788. ‡

To be Let for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may beſt ſuit,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 348 acres, there are on the premiſes convenient buildings, with a ſufficient quantity of watered and banked meadow. For further particulars enquire of MR. JOHN CROZIER, in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, near the premiſes. t f.

December 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of NICHOLAS KNIGHT, of Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, againſt the ſecond day of January next, to be ſettled according to law; likewiſe all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs.

† ELIZABETH TRUMP, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. To be diſpoſed of at public ſale, at the houſe of Patrick Menan, in the aforeſaid townſhip, on the 25th of this month, a Loan-office Certificate.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public Vendue, at the premiſes, on Monday, the 12th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Frame Tenement and Lot or Piece of Ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Catharine-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, continued in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Catharine-ſtreet 36 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded ſouthward by Catharine-ſtreet, eaſtward by Carpenter's alley (being 12 feet and a half wide) northward by ground granted by Robert Alliſon to William Moore, on ground-rent forever, and weſtward by ground alſo granted by ſaid Robert Alliſon to the ſaid William Moore, ſubject to ------

Alſo all that certain Yearly Rent-Charge or Sum of £9 0 0, lawful money of Pennſylvania, chargeable on, and yearly iſſuing out of three Pieces of Ground granted by the ſaid Robert Alliſon and Rachel his wife, to Francis Gurney, Eſquire, by indenture, dated the firſt day of October, 1775: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Robert Alliſon (Carpenter) by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 13th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the Frankford road (called Maiden-ſtreet) and between the Front-ſtreet continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia and the ſtone bridge over Cohockſink creek, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, and at the diſtance of 500 feet from the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth on the ſaid Frankford road or Maiden ſtreet 60 feet, and in length on the eaſt ſide thereof 180, be the ſame in length more or leſs; bounded on the north by the ſaid Maiden-ſtreet, on the eaſt by other ground of Pain Newman and wife, on the ſouth by a new canal lately dug out for the ſaid creek, and on the weſt by John Dutton's lot; taken in execution as the eſtate of Philip Rybold (fiſherman) and to be ſold by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, on Saturday, the 27th inſtant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground on which the ſame is erected, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, and between Ninth and Tenth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, containing in front on ſaid Arch ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, or thereabouts; bounded on the eaſt by ground of ------- -------, on the ſouth and weſt by ground of John Dunlap, and on the north by Arch ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground-rent of Twenty Dollars per annum; Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Catharine Lewis, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Newtown, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 27th inſtant, at one o'clock P. M. A Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of 250 acres of Land, ſituate partly in Nockamixon, and partly in Springfield townſhip, bounded by lands of John Bartly, Eſq; Philip Creſter, Solomon Lightcap, and others, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of John M'Cammon, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of October laſt, a Negro man, named JEM, about 22 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high. He is of a black complection, ſmooth ſkin, and a pleaſant countenance; has a remarkable white ſpeck or film on or near the ſight of his right eye, which he moſtly keeps ſhut. Had on, when he went away, a grey cloth ſhort coat, with plain white metal buttons, a lead coloured waiſt do. the foreparts lined with white linſey, the backs with ſtriped blue and white, tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old wool hat, new ſhoes tied. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward if taken up 30 miles from home, or upwards; and in proportion for any leſs diſtance, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by me,

§ WILLIAM STIDHAM.

N. B. As it is expected that ſaid Negro will try to get on board ſome veſſel; this is therefore to forewarn all maſters of veſſels and others from harbouring or carrying off ſaid negro into any other ſtate or place, on their peril. §

State of Delaware, near Chriſtiana ferry, Nov. 21, 1788.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical Calculations, A Dialogue between a Sword and a Hogſhead of Spirits;------Advantages of the Culture of the Sugar Maple-tree;---Receipts to make Maple Sugar, Maple Melaſſes, Maple Beer, Maple Wine and Maple Vinegar;---to make Sun-flower Oil;---Pumpkin Yeaſt;---to make Bread without Yeaſt, or the common Leaven;---to make Pomona Wine;---to make Salt-petre;---to make Bitters, for preventing the Fever and Ague, and all other Fall Fevers;---for chapped Lips;---Remedy for Corns on the Feet.---Anecdotes.---Advice to American Farmers, about to ſettle in new Countries, &c.---The Fall of the Leaf;---Ode to Gratitude;---Means to enjoy a happy Life;---The Cloſe of the Year.---Wiſe Sayings.---Tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's Diſk.---Of the expected Comet.---Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---A Table ſhewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000;---of the Value and Weight of Coins;---an exact Tide Table; Quakers General Meetings, Courts, &c. &c.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Property in Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION at Point-no-Point, in the Northern-Liberties, four miles from town, conſiſting of about 17 acres of Meadow, and 63 acres of Upland, part of which is woodland, and the whole of an excellent quality. There are on the premiſes two Brick Houſes, a Stone Kitchen, and a Frame Barn and Out-houſes. The fences are good and great part of them are new. Apply to WILLIAM RAWLE.

Third-ſtreet, December 1, 1788.

Deep Run, Bucks County, October 23, 1788.

The SUBSCRIBER purpoſes to open

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

About the firſt of January next, for teaching the

LATIN *and* GREEK LANGUAGES.

THOSE who ſhall think proper to commit their children to his tuition, may expect ſuitable care to be taken of them.

JAMES GRIER.

A ROBBERY.

LAST night the currying ſhop of the ſubſcriber was broke open in Cheſter, and the following articles ſtole, viz. ſix or ſeven black grain calf-ſkins; four wax ditto finiſhed; three hog-ſkins, two finiſhed and one in ſtuff, marked G. P. on the rump; three calf ſkins and one dog ditto in ſtuff, one of which is marked R. F. three pair of boot legs, one pair of boots and ſhoes, part worn; a brown cloth jacket, lined with blue baize; alſo a ſmall fowling-piece. It is ſuppoſed the perſon or perſons who committed the above robbery broke open the ſtable of Davis Bevan, in Cheſter, and ſtole a large bay horſe, about 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and both hind feet white. Whoever ſecures the ſaid thieves, with the above horſe and articles, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, paid by WILLIAM FORBES, merchant, in Philadelphia, or THOMAS PEDRICK, tanner, in Cheſter. Dec. 9. 1788. ¶

Taken up aſtray in the county of Bedford, State of Pennſylvania, the following CREATURES, viz.

A BAY Mare, about thirteen hands high, four years old, trots all.

A black Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her face, trots and paces.

A bay Mare, 13 hands high, 11 years old, branded with the letter D on the near ſhoulder, trots all.

A dark bay Mare, with a ſtar in her face, ſome white hairs on her noſe, age unknown.

A black Mare, about 13 hands high, age unknown.

A bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, has a brand, trots and paces.

A bright bay Mare, about 17 years old, ſome ſaddle marks, trots and paces,

A bright bay Horſe, 14 hands high, has a ſtar in his face, trots and paces.

A brown Horſe, about 12 hands high, with a ſtar in his face, trots all.

A dark brown Horſe, 6 years old, 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks.

A bay Mare, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, a white ſtripe down her face, one white foot, ſome ſaddle marks.

A black Mare, about 13 hands high, 7 years old, one white foot, trots all.

A grey Mare, 8 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with a ſtirrup iron, had on an old bell.

A black Mare, 6 years old, about 13 hands high, trots all.

A dark bay Horſe, about 14 hands high, 3 white feet, trots all, age unknown.

A dark bay Horſe, 6 years old, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his face, branded as appears to be with a fiſh-gig, trots all.

A grey Mare, 9 years old, about 12 hands high, trots all.

A black Horſe, 12 years old, 15 hands high, two white feet on the near ſide, trots and paces.

A black Mare, 13 years old, about 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, trots all.

A bright bay Horſe, 9 years old, about 12 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, trots and paces.

A dark cheſnut coloured Horſe, 9 years old, about 11 hands high, trots and paces.

A black Horſe, about 13 hands high, a white ſpot on each ſide of his back, branded with a ſtirrup iron on the near ſhoulder, 9 years old, trots all.

A grey Mare, 8 years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder C and on the near buttock T.

A ſorrel Mare, 14 hands high, about 12 years old, white mane and tail, trots all.

A bay Mare, about 14 years old, between 12 and 13 hands high, trots all.

The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold, according to law, by GEORGE WOODS, Ranger.

November 10, 1888.

NEW-YORK, December 16.

On Wedneſday laſt a ſufficient number of members of the ſenate and aſſembly of this ſtate met, to make a quorum—The aſſembly choſe the honorable John Lanſing, eſquire, their ſpeaker; after which his excellency the governor delivered the following ſpeech to both houſes:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Aſſembly.

I WAS induced to convene you at this time, that I might have a ſeaſonable opportunity of laying before you the proceedings of the convention of this ſtate lately held at Poughkeepſie, and the ordinance of Congreſs for putting into operation the conſtitution for the United States, which was adopted by that convention.

While I ſubmit this important ſubject to the Legiſlature, it is my duty to call your particular attention to the amendments propoſed by our convention, to this new ſyſtem of general government. It will appear from the inſtrument of ratification, that a declaration of rights with certain explanations, are inſerted, in order to remove doubtful conſtructions, and to guard againſt an undue and improper adminiſtration, and that it was aſſented to on the expreſs confidence that the exerciſe of different powers would be ſuſpended until it ſhould undergo a reviſion by a general convention of the States. You will alſo perceive by the circular letter addreſſed to our ſiſter States, that ſeveral articles of it appeared ſo exceptionable to a majority of the Convention, that nothing ſhort of the fulleſt confidence of obtaining ſuch a reviſion, could have prevailed upon a ſufficient number to have ratified it without ſtipulating for previous amendments, and that all united in opinion, that a ſpeedy reviſal of the ſyſtem would be neceſſary to recommend it to the approbation and ſupport of a numerous body of our conſtituents, and to allay the apprehenſions and diſcontents which the exceptionable articles of it had occaſioned. Theſe conſiderations, and a conviction of the truth of the obſervation, 'that no government, however conſtructed, can operate well, unleſs it poſſeſſes the confidence and good will of the great body of the people,' will, I am perſuaded, be ſufficient to engage your beſt endeavors for effecting a meaſure ſo earneſtly recommended by the convention, and anxiouſly deſired by your conſtituents.

Gentlemen,

In conformity to the law paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, appointing commiſſioners to hold treaties with the Indians reſiding within this ſtate, I now deliver to you a report of their proceedings, containing copies of treaties entered into with the Oneida and Onondago nations. I flatter myſelf that theſe tranſactions, in which not only the peace and proſperity of the ſtate, but the welfare of the Indians were conſulted, will merit the approbation of the legiſlature, and that ſuch proviſion will be made, as will appear to be neceſſary for a faithful obſervance of thoſe treaties. An account of the expences attending this ſervice ſhall be laid before you as ſoon as it can be arranged and adjuſted; and when you conſider the embarraſſments which occurred in the courſe of theſe negociations, and the magnitude of the objects which have been accompliſhed, I truſt you will be of opinion that the ſtricteſt economy has been obſerved.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Aſſembly,

ſhall leave with you the requiſition of the United States in Congreſs, for the federal ſervices of the current year, together with ſuch other communications relative to the general concerns of the union, as have been made to me in the receſs. I have alſo directed the neceaſſry returns and eſtimates from our treaſury and other public offices to be laid before you, to aſſiſt you in your deliberations on the means of reducing the debt of the ſtate, and ſupporting and advancing its credit. A buſineſs which you will readily agree is of the firſt importance to the weal and honor of the ſtate.

Gentlemen,

When I reflect on the great change which is ſoon to take place in the general government, and the influence it may have on the police and revenues of the ſtate, I am ſenſible it will be difficult taſk to determine on the meaſures moſt proper to be purſued at this time; but I have confidence in your wiſdom, and that all your deciſions will be influenced by a regard for the intereſts of your conſtituents,

Permit me only to obſerve, that in whatever ſituation we may be placed, a ſteady attention to the promotion of agriculture, and the introduction and encouragement of the uſeful arts, are eſſential to the proſperity of our country, for it is from theſe alone we are to derive our principal reſources for profitable commerce——and it is with the bleſſing of Heaven by induſtry and frugality as well as by the juſtice and ſtability of our laws, that we can expect to inſure reſpectability abroad, or happineſs at home.

GEO. CLINTON.

Albany, 11th December, 1788.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Hull, London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Amſterdam, and now for ſale, by

John & James Oldden,

In Second-ſtreet, eight doors below Market-ſtreet,

SHALLOONS, Rattinets,
Durants, Callimancoes,
Moreens, Halfthicks,
Plains, Broad-cloths,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Printed Linen and check ditto,
Sewing Silk,
White Sarſnets and Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Checks,
Hair and Worſted Pluſhes,
Haerlem Stripes,
Ditto, Laces from No. 0, to 10,
Scotch Oznabrigs,
Fine Bobbins and Tapes No. 13 and 25,
A large aſſortment of Looking-glaſſes,

Tin in Boxes, No. 1 and 2,
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms,
Bar and Pig Lead,
8 by 10 & 7 by 9 Window glaſs,
Pins & White-chapel Needles,
Red Lead, Yellow Oaker,
White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,
Litharge and Patent Yellow,
Crowley's Steel,
Ruſſia Hog's Briſtles,
Common and ingrain Scotch Carpets,
Ditto, ½yd, ⅝ths, ¾ths & yard wide Carpeting,
London and Briſtol Pewter, &c.

They have likewiſe to let on a reaſonable rent, for one or more years, a large vacant lot of ground, the north ſide of Market above Seventh-ſtreet, and adjoining the dwelling of Herbſt and Lex. The lot is 26 feet on Market and 46 feet on Zane-ſtreet, being in depth 356 feet. 6w.

November 11, 1788.

EDENTON, December 4.

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *November* 17, 1788.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Houſe a new Convention be recomended, for the purpoſe of reconſidering the new conſtitution held out by the fœderal convention as a government for the United States.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to ſuch of the inhabitants of this ſtate as are entitled to vote for members of the Houſe of Commons, at the annual election to be held in each county on the third Friday and Saturday in Auguſt next, to vote for five perſons in each county, and one perſon in each borough town, having a right of repreſentation agreeable to the conſtitution of this ſtate, to ſit as a ſtate convention, for the purpoſe of deliberating and determining on the propoſed fœderal conſtitution for the future government of the United States, and on ſuch amendments, if any, as ſhall or may be made to the ſaid conſtitution by a convention of the ſtates, previous to the meeting of the ſaid convention of this ſtate; which election ſhall be conducted agreeable to the mode, and conformable to the rules and regulations preſcribed by law for conducting the elections of members of the General Aſſembly; and any citizen within this ſtate, being a freeholder, ſhall be eligible to a ſeat in the ſaid convention, Sheriffs and returning officers excepted.

Reſolved, That the Sheriffs of the counties in this ſtate do adverti ſe and notify the people of their counties and borough towns, of the time, place and purpoſe of holding ſaid election, at the ſame time and in the ſame manner as the law requires them to advertiſe for members of the General Aſſembly.

Reſolved, That the perſons ſo elected to ſerve in a State Convention do aſſemble and meet together on the third Monday in November next, at ſuch place as ſhall be appointed for the meeting of the next General Aſſembly, then and there to deliberate and determine on the ſaid conſtitution, and on the amendments, if any, and if approved by them, to confirm and ratify the ſame on behalf of this ſtate, and make report thereof to Congreſs and to the General Aſſembly.

Reſolved, That the members of the Convention be allowed twenty ſhillings per day for their attendance at, going to and returning from, the place where they ſhall meet; and that they be authoriſed to make ſuch allowance to their clerks and door-keepers as they ſhall think reaſonable; and the Treaſurer is hereby directed to pay the ſame, on a certificate ſigned by the Preſident of the Convention; provided, That ſuch perſons as ſhall be elected members of the General Aſſembly as well as of the Convention, ſhall be allowed mileage for coming to the Convention only, and not for returning. ALEX. MARTIN, S. S.

JOHN SITGREANES, S. C.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Martin to a gentleman in this town, dated Tugalow, October 22, 1788.

"Since writing his Excellency laſt, I have had a ſmall attack with the Creeks and Cherokees, within three hundred yards of the houſe I lived at. My overſeer is dangerouſly wounded, and myſelf plundered of my horſes We killed one Indian, who appears to be a Creek. I am confined here waiting an anſwer from the Cherokees, which I expect by the 2d of next month, and then I think all hoſtilities will ceaſe on their parts. As ſoon as our talks are over I ſhall hurry down to the Aſſembly, if I can get a horſe able to carry me, they being very ſcarce in this country, as the Indians have been pillaging ever ſince ſpring."

RICHMOND, December 11.

On Monday night, 24th ult. a moſt daring piracy was committed by two villains on the ſchooner Nancy, Solomon Aſhby, maſter, on her voyage to Baltimore. Theſe men boarded ſaid veſſel late in the evening, armed with muſquets, which they preſented to the maſter and the hands on board (conſiſting of two young lads only) with menaces of inſtant death, if any reſiſtance was made. The maſter very fortunately made his eſcape in the boat which conveyed theſe fellows to the ſchooner. It being extremely dark, no particular deſcription of the men can be given; and as the veſſel has not ſince been heard of, the maſter conjectures that on their diſcovering he had made his eſcape, they proceeded inſtantly to ſea.---The above ſchooner is American built; her frame and top timbers all of red cedar, and her burthen about 120 barrels; her cargo conſiſted of turpentine, tar, roſin, flax-ſeed, bees-wax, bear-ſkins, otter-ſkins, fiſh and ſhingles. Her bottom is painted with Spaniſh brown, her ſides yellow, and her quarters and ſtern green; her cabin is of a lead colour, and has three good births; the names of the two lads belonging to her were Stephen Fletcher and John Covington.----This little veſſel was the ſole property of Capt. Aſhby, with which he got a living to ſupport himſelf and a numerous family, and being a caſe of humanity it is hoped the different printers will inſert the above, which may be a means of bringing theſe daring pirates to condign puniſhment.

BALTIMORE, December 12.

The election of Senators, to repreſent this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, has for ſome time engaged the attention of the public. The Senate propoſed, and the houſe of delegates agreed, that the two Senators to repreſent this ſtate ſhould be elected by a joint ballot of both houſes, and that no perſon ſhould be elected a ſenator for this ſtate, unleſs by a majority of the attending members of both houſes. Our ſenate conſiſts of fifteen members and our houſe of delegates of ſeventy ſix. Tueſday was appointed for the election, and on that day there attended thirteen members in the ſenate, and ſeventy in the houſe of delegates. By a reſolution of the general aſſembly it was declared, that one ſenator ſhould be a reſident of the weſtern and the other on the eaſtern ſhore. The honorable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Uriah Forreſt, eſquires, were put in nomination for the Weſtern ſhore; and the honorable John Henry, and George Gale, eſquires, for the Eaſtern ſhore. On the ſtriking the ballots the numbers ſtood thus: ——

Honorable John Henry	41
Honorable George Gale	41
Honorable Uriah Forreſt	41
Honorable Charles Carroll	40

There being eighty three ballots, and neither of the candidates having a majority of the two houſes, a ſecond ballot was taken, and thereupon the numbers were: ——

Honorable John Henry	42
Honorable George Gale	40
Honorable Charles Carroll	41
Honorable Uriah Forreſt	41

And thereupon the Honorable John Henry, eſquire, was declared duly elected one of the ſenators to repreſent this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States.

The two houſes adjourned until Wedneſday; and a ballot was again taken, and the numbers ſtood thus: ——

The Honorable Charles Carroll	42
The Honorable Uriah Forreſt	39

And thereupon the Honorable Charles Carroll, eſquire, was declared duly elected.

A correſpondent deſires us to aſſure the public, that on the firſt ballot for ſenators, of the ſeventy members in the houſe of delegates, forty voted in favor of Mr. Henry, and Mr. Forreſt; and of the thirteen members in the ſenate, only one member voted for Mr. Henry or Mr. Forreſt.

NEW-YORK, *December* 19.

A letter from Shelburne, dated the 27th ultimo, mentions the arrival of the Brig Sally, Captain Giles, with a preſent from divers benevolent people in London and Middleſex, commonly called Quakers, to be diſtributed among the *free negroes* at Shelburne, Digby and St. John, N. B. conſiſting of two thouſand buſhels of ſalt, ſundry articles of cloathing, &c. to the amount of two hundred and fifty pounds ſterling.

Lord Dorcheſter, Governor-General of Britiſh America, has ſent home lately from Quebec a plan for eſtabliſhing two ſettlements in the interior parts of Canada, near the lakes Brigon and Carleton, from whence a communication might be made to James's Bay; it has been hinted, that a colony of convicts might be advantageouſly ſettled in that part of America.

The *faſhionable and humane amuſement* of boxing ſtill continues to attract the attention of the nobility and gentry of England. We have in general thought ſuch engagements too barbarous and trifling to afford any entertainment to our readers, but the following, lately fought at Brighthelmſtone, betwixt Tyne and Earle, being attended with particular circumſtances, we give it a place.

Earle was the talleſt man, a ſhoemaker by trade; Tyne is a taylor, and has fought ſeveral battles. They both, from the firſt ſet to, ſhewed great courage, and waſted but little time in manœuvering. Tyne appeared to have more ſkill, but Earle fought very faſt, and generally threw him. In the ſecond round, Tyne's right eye was cloſed up, and in a few rounds he cut Earle terribly over the face in ſeveral places, and aimed moſt of his blows at the head and breaſt. However, after a dreadful conflict of forty-eight minutes, Tyne ſtruck Earle under the left ſide, and immediately cloſed in, and threw him a moſt dreadful fall, which killed him inſtantly.

The umpires were Captain Hervey Aſton and Colonel Tarleton. The ſeconds, Johnſton and Bath.

It is hoped Tyne will be tried and convicted of murder, which will put an end to ſuch practices, that are more becoming a race of ſavages than an enlightened and poliſhed people. It may however be remarked, that the poor creatures themſelves are leſs culpable than the noblemen and gentlemen who excite and encourage them to commit ſuch deſperate barbarities.

PITTSBURG, December 6.

A letter from Fort Harmar, at the mouth of Muſkingum, received a few days ago, ſays, "Mr. Wilſon has been here, but is now gone up to the falls to bring down Captain Brant, and a number of Indians that are there. They are expected in here in a few days, when no doubt the buſineſs of the treaty will go on."

It is with ſingular concern we inform our readers, that on Saturday laſt, the 29th ult. as a Kentucky boat, the property of a Major Jones, who lived, we underſtand, near Col. Nehemiah Stokely's, was coming down the Youghiogany river, the wind being high, ſhe was forced againſt a rock, ſtove, and immediately ſunk. There were in the boat, beſides Major Jones's family, a man, his wife and two children, all of them, together with three of Major Jones's children, were unfortunately drowned.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Nova-Scotia, to an inhabitant of this town, dated October 22, 1788.

"I am now to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th of May laſt, and you may be aſſured I made every enquiry concerning the unfortunate gentlemen you mentioned, viz. Mr. Purviance of Baltimore-town, and Mr. Ridout, whom I formerly knew in Maryland. The latter had the good fortune to get ſafe to Detroit about the beginning of June laſt, and I left him at Montreal in July. The beſt accounts I could receive of Mr. Purviance was, that he was beat to death by the ſquaws for their entertainment; it was a tragical cloſe of the life of a gentleman, who had been a reſpectable merchant for upwards of thirty years. But ſtill more tragical was the end of poor young Mr. Mitchell, ſon to Col. Mitchell, of Virginia, who, together with his father, was taken laſt May; it is too tedious and painful to relate; ſuffice it to ſay, it was more barbarous than the manner in which Col. Crawford was tortured. Theſe things had ſuch an effect upon my ſpirits, that I believe it would have been impoſſible for me to be a good Britiſh ſubject at Detroit, while ſuch things continue to be practiſed in the Indian country. I laboured to find out if no poſſible plan could be adopted to put by degrees a ſtop to the ravages and depredations of the ſavages, conſiſtent with the honor and intereſt of the Britiſh nation, and the true intereſt of the weſtern country generally, nor at the ſame time inconſiſtent with the dignity or intereſt of the United States, and think I have hit upon the expedient. It is not as yet public, as thereby I might incur the reſentment of both parties for the freedom I have taken in treating of the Britiſh connections with the Indians, and likewiſe the arrogance of the United States in claiming the right to the Indian country under the treaty of Paris, in 1783. But you may be aſſured humanity dictated the ſentiments to me, ſuch as they are, and the real and eſſential intereſt of the weſtern country, which I do firmly believe in time, and that time not very diſtant, will be one of the firſt countries in the world. Will you be kind enough to let me know your ideas upon the ſubject, as I know your ſentiments are liberal in politics as well as religion."

Bank of North America,

DECEMBER 23, 1788.

THE Sockholders of the Bank are deſired to take notice, that an *Election* for Twelve DIRECTORS, for the enſuing year, will be held at the BANK, on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, at eleven o'clock.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday, the 6th of April, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed Tavern and Plantation, known by the ſign of the White-horſe, lately kept by John Kerlin, deceaſed, and now by Arthur Rice, on the Lancaſter road, 26 miles from Philadelphia, pleaſantly ſituated, and well known to be one of the beſt ſtands for public buſineſs on the ſaid road. The farm conſiſts of about 150 acres, more or leſs, of excellent land, part of which is wood-land, about 22 acres of excellent meadow, almoſt all of which can be readily watered, producing ſome of the beſt graſs, the reſt of the land is divided into different fields, all of which have been limed, ſome of them three times. There are on ſaid place an inexauſtible lime quarry, and a lime kiln near the center of the place, a large ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a pump of excellent water near the door, a ſtone ſpring-houſe near the kitchen door, and grainery above, a ſtone brew-houſe, &c. a large new ſtone ſtable, a log barn, ſheds, &c. a large garden pailed in, and pleaſanty ſituated; likewiſe a convenient houſe, part ſquare logs and part ſtone, with a ſtone piazza and kitchen, ſome ſmall diſtance from the manſion-houſe, with a garden pailed in near the houſe, a log ſtable near the ſame, &c. &c. For particulars, enquire of the Printers. t. b. c.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 20th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon---Two yearly rent-charges of £.3 4 6 ſterling each, or the value thereof in coin current, according to the courſe of exchange between Philadelphia and London, charged on and iſſuing out of two contiguous lots, each containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 32 feet 3 inches, and in length or depth, eaſt and weſt, 60 feet; ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Front-ſtreet continued; bounded northward by ground of Anthony Noble, ſouthward by ground late of William Branſon, eaſtward by ground late of William Annis, and weſtward by the ſaid Front-ſtreet: taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John William Annis, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia Diſpenſary, Dec. 15, 1788.

Account of Patients admitted, &c. &c.

The number of patients admitted from Dec. 1, 1787, to Dec. 1, 1788, is		1596
Of whom the number cured is	1294	
dead	81	
relieved	84	
diſcharged diſorderly	27	
Removed to the Hoſpital and Houſe of Employment,	13	
Remaining under cure,	97	
		1596

Account of Receipts and Expenditures.

Received from contributors	£ 339 1 10	
Balance remaining in the Treaſurer's hands ſince laſt year	228 10 1	
		£ 567 11 11
The expenditures have been as follow, viz.		
Houſe expences, medicines, &c.	£ 371 10 1	
Houſe rent	57 10 0	
Apothecary's ſalary	100 0 0	
Printing and ſtationary	12 15 4	
Collecting ſubſcriptions	8 2 9	
Balance remaining in the Treaſurer's hands	17 13 9	
		£ 567 11 11

In rendering the annual ſtatement of the accounts of the Diſpenſary, the Managers do not think it neceſſary to enlarge on the utility of the inſtitution. They are convinced, that the liſt of patients who have partaken of its benefits will ſpeak more loudly in its favor than any thing they can offer. The contributors and the public in general are reminded, that this charity is ſupported by annual ſubſcriptions, and that unleſs they are continued and punctually paid, the inſtitution muſt fail. From different circumſtances, ſuch as deaths, removals, &c. many ſubſcriptions become void every year; and to ſupply the places of ſuch, the charitable and benevolent are informed that a ſubſcription-book is conſtantly kept open at the *Diſpenſary*, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, and at Mr. *John Clifford*'s, the Treaſurer, in Front near Arch-ſtreet, where their aſſiſtance will be gratefully received.

The contributors to the inſtitution are notified, that an election for Managers for the enſuing year will be held at the Diſpenſary, on Monday, the 5th day of January next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon. The votes of the ladies will be received by proxy.

WILLIAM WHITE,
GEORGE DUFFIELD,
ROBERT BLACKWELL,
SAMUEL POWELL,
SAMUEL PLEASANTS,
THOMAS FRANKLIN,
THOMAS CLIFFORD.

PURSUANT, and in obedience to an act of General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 4th day of October, 1788, directing the time, places and manner of holding Elections for ELECTORS, for this ſtate, for the purpoſe of chooſing a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT for the United States,

Public notice is hereby given to all the freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, qualified to vote for members of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid commonwealth of Pennſylvania, That an *Election* will be held on *Wedneſday*, the 7th of January next, at the ſame places where the General Elections have been heretofore held; when and where the ſaid freemen are to vote for *ten perſons as Electors, for the purpoſe of chooſing a Preſident and Vice Preſident for the United States*. And at the ſaid laſt-mentioned time and places the Judges, Inſpectors and other officers of the laſt General Election, are hereby notified and requeſted to attend, and diſcharge their ſeveral and reſpective duties, agreeably to the ſaid act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the ſaid 4th day of October, 1788, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

The election will be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and to be carried on and conducted agreeably to the election laws of this ſtate heretofore made and provided. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1788.

PURSUANT to an act of General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 4th day of October, 1788, directing the time, places and manner of appointing ELECTORS on the part of this ſtate for chooſing a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States,

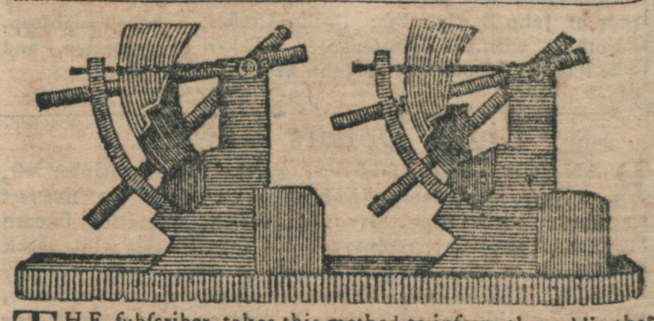
Public notice is hereby given, to all the freemen of Cheſter county qualified to vote for Members of Aſſembly, That an *Election* will be held at the ſeveral diſtricts of ſaid county, at the ſame places where the General Elections have been heretofore held, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of *January* next, when and where they are to vote for *ten perſons as Electors, for chooſing a Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States*, at which time and places the Judges, Inſpectors and other officers of the late General Election are notified to attend and take upon themſelves their ſeveral duties agreeable to law. The election to be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and to be carried on and conducted agreeably to the election laws of this ſtate.

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, December 10, 1788.

RAN away on the 9th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter county, an apprentice lad, named JOHN MALLIBY, about five feet ſix inches high; had on, a felt hat, brown coat, a light coloured waiſtcoat, and corduroy breeches. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Six-pence reward, paid by

Twelfth Mo. 11, 1788. † LEVI POWNALL.



THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public that his FULLING-MILL and works, at Cole's-town, near Haddonfield, are in good order, and a ſufficient number of workmen provided for carrying on the fulling buſineſs in a compleat manner. All thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend upon having their work quick and well done, and as reaſonable as can be done elſewhere, and their favors gratefully acknowledged, by WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller.

N. B. Cloths, worſteds, &c. will be taken in at Samuel Kenard's, Eſquire, and John Branſon's, weaver, in Haddonfield; at Samuel Cole's, in Moore's-town, and at John Negus's, at Arch-ſtreet ferry, in Philadelphia, where cloths will be duly taken away and returned after being dreſſed by the ſubſcriber, who propoſes giving his attendance once a week for that purpoſe. §

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 24.

RETURNS from all the Counties of this State of the Election for REPRESENTATIVES *in the* Fœderal Government, *excepting* FAYETTE *County.*

CANDIDATES.

Counties.	Thomas Hartley,	Henry Wynkoop,	Fred. A. Muhlenberg,	George Clymer,	Thomas Fitzſimons,	Thomas Scott,	Stephen Chambers,	John Allifon,	Peter Muhlenberg,	Daniel Heiſter,	William Findley,	Charles Pettit,	William Irwin,	William Montgomery,	Blair M'Clenachan,	Robert Whitehill,
City of Philadelphia,	1726	1743	1774	1699	1714	1718	1217	1214	821	796	376	357	333	309	286	272
County of Philadelphia,	776	786	812	769	764	766	593	600	495	495	346	333	337	329	289	293
Bucks,	656	658	682	658	657	651	632	647	259	226	231	220	230	230	220	208
Cheſter,	903	904	901	890	900	895	890	896	211	209	205	204	198	199	198	199
York,	1497	1497	1492	1482	1488	1486	1475	1489	205	203	209	201	205	193	195	198
Berks,	24	27	187	26	7	5	24	28	450	458	442	440	437	435	430	275
Lancaſter,	655	656	771	642	652	649	651	647	320	348	347	347	344	343	342	223
Cumberland,	285	283	285	287	268	281	271	271	1553	1559	1569	1563	1588	1560	1560	1562
Northampton,	256	271	311	260	267	261	31	23	406	419	186	177	176	176	155	128
Montgomery,	311	349	367	320	321	308	272	266	300	286	246	243	244	232	209	185
Dauphin,	96	91	121	85	86	79	76	71	486	498	495	494	485	481	480	443
Northumber.	197	198	196	195	199	197	195	197	355	355	358	357	355	356	356	353
Franklin,	374	375	373	363	363	365	364	380	545	541	555	551	552	554	549	545
Huntingdon,	134	139	134	131	138	138	133	135	70	65	77	66	67	65	66	70
Bedford,	91	92	97	93	92	90	51	50	214	212	175	173	173	172	172	168
Weſtmoreland,	133	137	145	137	118	118	129	110	426	426	466	453	459	425	414	426
Luzerne,	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Waſhington,	32	28	33	33	35	44	32	33	298	306	302	304	308	299	303	307
Total.	8163	8251	8697	8087	8086	8068	7053	7074	7415	7403	6587	6484	6492	6359	6225	5856

Thoughts on the ſubject of Amendments *of the Fœderal Conſtitution.*

IN examining thoſe amendments which relate to *the powers* veſted in Congreſs by the new conſtitution, we find the principal ground of objection to be, the effect which the general government will have upon the governments of the ſtates. And here it may be well for us briefly to notice the principal cauſes of oppoſition throughout the United States, which unhappily can be too eaſily aſcertained. Conſiderations with regard to perſonal rights no doubt have affected many worthy men, but we truſt we have already ſhewn, that every amendment really affecting liberty may be expected of the new Congreſs. The event muſt very ſoon prove the prediction to be true or falſe, and in the mean time it muſt be evident that there is no danger from an unorganized government, from a conſtitution yet on paper.

The firſt great cauſe of objection which preſents itſelf is, that the fœderal conſtitution will prevent thoſe legal invaſions of *the rights of property*, which have ſhewn themſelves in *paper emiſſions*, *lawful tenders*, *inſtallment laws*, and *valuation laws*. To all arguments drawn from *ſuch* conſiderations, it would be an inſult to the integrity of an honeſt opponent to the conſtitution to offer an anſwer. He will reject them of his own accord. Only to remind him of the facts will be ſufficient. He will find, on examination, that a majority of the ſtate legiſlatures had committed treſpaſſes of this kind, *prior* to the meeting of the late general convention, and that attempts were making in ſome one of the remaining ſtates at every ſeſſion.

The ſecond objection to the conſtitution of the United States which occurs, and which is of too general influence, is, that it aims to reſtore *energy*, and to give *effect* to government. The delay of juſtice, and in the collection of taxes and debts, in the interior parts of ſome, and every part of other ſtates, is too convenient, too agreeable to many. To all arguments drawn from *ſuch* conſiderations, alſo, it would be an inſult to the integrity of an honeſt opponent of the conſtitution to offer an anſwer. Meaſures, which will remedy theſe two evils, muſt be acceptable to good men of both parties, and are indiſpenſibly neceſſary to the proſperity and honor of the United States.

The third objection to the powers of the fœderal government, which creates a ſtrong and warm body of opponents, is the influence, 'tis ſaid, it will have on the powers of the ſtate governments.

Let us examine briefly a few points in the conſtitutions of the ſtates, and the adminiſtration of them ſince the peace.

The conſtitutions of a majority of the ſtates eſtabliſh, in many important particulars, an equality among their reſpective counties, tho' they differ in their number of freemen in the proportion of ten to one, and in their contributions to government much more. This is ſurely a violation of juſtice and the equal rights of man. Such conſtitutions are not *the codes of liberty*, nor can a juſt and ſafe adminiſtration take place under them.

Several of the ſtate conſtitutions impoſe religious teſts. One of them diſfranchiſes the whole body of the clergy of all denominations—another diſfranchiſes all chriſtian ſects but one. Would not the friends of religious men, and the meritorious advocates of religious liberty, be well employed in obtaining amendments of theſe articles.

If the ſtate conſtitutions thus violate the rights of man, both *temporal* and *ſpiritual*, the adminiſtration under them muſt always be precarious, and has been already extremely unjuſt. Foreigners, and the merchants and tradeſmen of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Pennſylvania and Maryland (where ſpecial payments can be compelled) have placed large properties in goods in the hands of the merchants, traders, planters and farmers in Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, New-Jerſey and Rhode Iſland. The *legal* impediments, which the ſeveral legiſlatures of the latter ſtates have thrown in the way, or which they have purpoſely omitted to remove, though within their powers, have long detained, and yet continue to keep the rightful property of the former out of their hands. The conſequence to the unhappy creditor, who is within the reach of a juſt and efficient government, is a loſs of thoſe profits, which would maintain his family and educate his children, injurious ſales of his landed property to make his payments, too often forced by legal executions, or even a diſtreſsful bankruptcy. The public debts and the public revenues might be enlarged on; but the picture of our country, as it ſtood at the time of the eſtabliſhment of the fœderal conſtitution, ariſing principally from the defects and faults in the ſtate conſtitutions, or the mal-admimiſtration of them, would be too painful. Let our own reflexion and theſe facts, which are *as true* as they are *deplorable*, ſuffice. Let us, however, deduce from theſe obſervations the concluſion to which they were meant to lead, that *a diminution of the powers of the ſtate governments, and a transfer of a due portion of them to a national body, was neceſſary to the ſalvation of our country.*

In the formation of this national body a careful examination was previouſly made. It was ſeen, that the United States were made up of *the people at large*, and of *thirteen local governments*, and that both muſt be completely repreſented in the general government. Hence an entire body was aſſigned to the people, called *the Houſe of Repreſentatives*, without whoſe conſent *nothing* can be done, and whoſe election is always to be made in a manner as conſiſtent with equality and liberty, as that of any body upon earth. Hence, alſo, an entire repreſentative body was aſſigned to the ſtate legiſlatures, called *the Senate*, in which the thirteen governments are completely repreſented, and their equal rights are duly maintained. To preſerve unimpaired the independency of *the freemen* of the United States, no inequality was permitted to be introduced, to the prejudice of any man, in the election of the fœderal repreſentatives; ſo alſo, to preſerve inviolate the independency of *the ſtates*, no inequality was allowed, to the injury of any one of them, in the election of their repreſentatives, *the Fœderal Senators*. How juſt and ſafe to both is this arrangement.

We are now electing *the men of our choice* to repreſent us in the two houſes of the general government. Let us, 'till the ſhort period of their meeting, give them a generous credit for the amendments they will propoſe, affecting the rights of conſcience, the liberty of the preſs, and other topics, concerning which our apprehenſions have been ſome times honeſtly, and at other times diſhoneſtly, excited. Let us remember, what we will all admit, that they love virtue and freedom no leſs than ourſelves.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

H I N T S.

THE preſent trade laws of France permit coal to be carried from America to their free ports in the Weſt-Indies. The Virginia pits ſupply it at ſeven-pence ſterling per buſhel.

The large ſugar ſhips from France, going to Virginia with ſalt, &c. might take out coal, lumber, &c. to their iſlands, in a little more time than they employ in the paſſage from France to the Iſlands.

The people in ſome parts of Europe wear ſtockings made of the ſheepſkin and buckſkin; and in other parts they wear waiſtcoats of ſkins dreſſed in the hair.

The manufacturers of Philadelphia would find great advantage from publiſhing "*A manufacturers directory for the city of Philadelphia*," containing their names, places of abode, branches of buſineſs, &c. to be circulated throughout the union, from which the merchants and others, who order goods from Philadelphia, might ſee the trades carried on, and with what they could be ſupplied. It ſhould be formed thus, perhaps—

A. B. Plane maker, Front-ſtreet, &c.
C. D. Plane iron maker, &c.
E. F. Pit, mill and handſaw maker, &c.
G. H. Thread, cotton and worſted ſtocking, cap and glove weaver, &c.
I. K. File maker, &c.
L. M. Iron roller and cutter, &c.
N. O. Glue and parchment maker, &c.
P. Q. Callico printer, &c.
R. S. Potter, &c.
T. V. Snuff and muſtard maker, &c.
W. X. Paper maker, &c.
Y. Z. Leather breeches maker and glover, &c. And ſo of all others. We already make many articles, of which half our own citizens are ignorant, and new ones are introduced every month. This directory ſhould therefore be re-printed annually.

On Thurſday, the 18th inſtant, departed this life, in the 62d year of his age, Mr. *Andrew Doz*, and on Sunday a large and reſpectable number of citizens teſtified their regard for his memory, by attending his remains to Chriſt church burial-ground.

This worthy citizen does not require the penegyric of a newſpaper to ſpread the knowledge of his virtues, or to perpetuate his name in the city of Philadelphia. His country, the Church of Chriſt, and the diſtreſſed of every deſcription and denomination, ſhared largely in the benefits of his public ſpirit and charities, during his life, and were remembered by him with peculiar liberality, in the hour of his death. Theſe public virtues were not the ſplendid apologies for the want of thoſe of private life. He was upright, faithful and affectionate in the diſcharge of all the ſocial and domeſtic obligations. A tedious and painful illneſs gave him frequent opportunities of demonſtrating the reſignation, faith and hope of a CHRISTIAN.

" Softly his fainting head he lay
" Upon his Maker's breaſt,
" His Maker ſooth'd his ſoul away,
" And laid his head to reſt."

The Truſtees of the Humane Society of Maſſachuſetts have procured five ſetts of Tobacco Machines, for the recovery of perſons apparently dead, from drowning, ſuffocation, &c. and have depoſited them, for the relief of the unfortunate, in ſeveral parts of Boſton.

Capt. Limburne, of the ſhip Lecoutux, arrived at New-York, informs, that previous to his departure from Bourdeaux, Capt. Thomas Newell, from Georgia, had arrived there, after a paſſage of fifty days.

At a Meeting of the Subſcribers to the PAPER BANK, *held at the City Tavern, December 22*, 1788.

BLAIR M'CLENACHAN, Chairman.
RICHARD FULLERTON, Secretary.

Mr. James Milligan was appointed to receive the monies which entitles a ſubſcriber to a vote. The ſubſcribers proceeded to the election of Truſtees; when, on counting the ballots, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz. *Walter Stewart, Charles Pettit, Archibald M'Call, Chriſtopher Marſhall*, junior, *William Bingham, Thomas L. Moore, Blair M'Clenachan, John Nicholſon, Thomas M'Kean, Richard Fullerton, James Milligan, Peter Wikoff.*

BLAIR M'CLENACHAN, Chairman.

The Legiſlature of North Carolina (which met at Fayette-Ville on the 3d of laſt month) have re-elected Samuel Johnſon, Eſq; Governor of that State for the year enſuing.

The election of Repreſentatives for the ſtate of Maryland in the Congreſs of the United States is to commence the firſt Wedneſday in January next. The ſtate is divided into ſix diſtricts, four on the Weſtern ſhore, and two on the Eaſtern ſhore, viz.

1ſt diſtrict. St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert counties.
2d. Kent, Talbot, Cecil and Queen Ann's.
3d. Anne Arundle and Prince George.
4th. Baltimore and Harford.
5th. Somerſet, Dorceſter, Worceſter and Caroline,
6th. Frederick, Waſhington and Montgomery.

Each diſtrict to chooſe one repreſentative, a reſident of that diſtrict, and to vote for five others, reſident in each of the other diſtricts.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennſylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and uſeful Arts, held at the Diſpenſary on the ſecond of July, 1788.

The committee, to whom it was referred to determine the comparative merit of the two ſpecimens exhibited for the premium reſolved to be given for the beſt ſpecimen of letter preſs, made report,

" That after having conſidered the nature of the office intruſted to them, it has appeared to them to be the intention of the Board, that as well the elegance of the type, as the accuracy of the printers work, ſhould be the objects of the premium; but that the quality of the paper, provided it was manufactured in Pennſylvania, was not to determine the adjudication.

" Of the two ſpecimens produced, that executed in the German language, by Meſſrs. Stiemer, Albrecht and Lahn, of Lancaſter, the title of which is 'Das Furbilde der heilſamen Worten vom Glauben und Liebe, &c.' appears to them beſt entitled to the premium."

Whereupon reſolved, That the premium offered by this Board on the 16th day of November laſt, be granted to Meſſrs. Stiemer, Albrecht and Lahn, printers, of Lancaſter, for the beſt ſpecimen of letter preſs exhibited.

Extract from the Minutes,
Per JOSEPH B. M'KEAN, Sec.

Extract of a letter from Woſhington county, dated November 6, 1788.

" The Indians have been very troubleſome in theſe parts all the ſummer and fall. — They at one time killed 16 men out of a company of 34 rangers that were out on duty—and at another time, very lately, a body of 4 or 500 attacked a fort on the frontiers, and took it, in which there were between 40 and 50 perſons. The Indians deſtroyed the fort, and agreeable to the uſual inhuman diſpoſition, they either burned or barbarouſly butchered all, without any reſpect to age or ſex. Theſe, with a number of other murders, have rendered our frontiers a ſcene of horror for ſome time paſt."

The following paragraphs are copied from the Londonderry Journal of the 2d September laſt:—

'On Thurſday laſt, the mayor, aldermen, &c. of the corporation of this city aſſembled for the purpoſe of conſidering the propriety of adopting the plan of the bridge near Boſton, the model of which was laid before them. It is with the ſincereſt pleaſure we inform the public, that they unanimouſly reſolved to adopt the plan; and gave directions that the builder may be brought to this country, in order that the great and neceſſary work, a bridge over the river Foyle, may be entered upon with all expedition.

'In conſequence of this reſolution, the inhabitants teſtified, their joy by the ringing of bells— and, The Corporation of Derry, Mr. Sheriff Mitchell, and a ſpeedy accompliſhment of the Bridge, are now the favorite toaſts in every company.

'Indeed much praiſe is due to the members of our reſpectable corporation, for this very wiſe, ſpirited and popular meaſure.——Thus far they have fulfilled the earneſt wiſhes of their fellow citizens, and acted as became the guardians of the public welfare——nor have we any other opinion, than that they will uniformly and conſiſtently perſevere in the ſame line of conduct.'

Under the *Paris head*, in a late European publication, we find the following article.——Auguſt 7. 'We hear from *Rome*, that they had a luſtrum, or numbering of the people there, upon the 24th of June, when it appeared there were in that ancient city 155,184 inhabitants, of whom were 36,845 houſekeepers: In this number were 3847 monks, 2827 ſecular prieſts, 1910 nuns, 1065 ſtudents, 1470 poor in the alms houſe, 7 *negroes*, and 62 perſons not Romans. The number born from June 24th, 1786 to June 1788, were 5228 and the burials 7181.

WET NURSE.

A WOMAN of undoubted character wants a place as a wet nurſe. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

CANNON STOVE,

A very large one, ſuitable for a Church or School-houſe,

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet. Alſo,

An aſſortment of boxes of window glaſs, 8 by 10, high and low priced,
Double and ſingle rolled Engliſh ſheet iron,
Great variety of ſheet braſs,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter-caſks,
Bar-iron by the ton,
Boxes of Dreſden china tea-cups and ſaucers,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Fine and coarſe braſs wire,
Watch-chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea-ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Shoemakers knives,
Double ſcrew gimblets,
Shoe buckles,
Sleeve buttons, &c. &c.

6 w.

JUST PUBLISHED, *and to be Sold, by the groſs, dozen or ſingle one, at the cuſtomary price, by* E. OSWALD, *at his Printing-Office,*

Mark Time's ALMANAC

For the year of our Lord 1789,

Containing the riſing, ſetting, places and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; eclipſes of the Satellites of Jupiter; tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's Diſk, and Elements of the expected Comet; the phaſes, node, age and latitude of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the planets (including the Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the culmination of the Pointers; the Equation of Time; the time of high-water at Philadelphia for every day in the year: Alſo the increaſe, decreaſe and length of days; the judgment of the weather; feſtivals and other remarkable days, &c.

1. Addreſs to the readers. 2. Anecdote of a new made Juſtice. 3. The toaſt. 4. Rewards of virtue. 5. A wiſh. 6. An eſſay on trifles. 7. Modern wit---a tale. 8. The advice of *William Penn*, Eſquire, to his children, relative to their civil and religious conduct. 9. Receipts for a cold in the head, the meaſles, gripes, and for an excellent eye-water. 10. Liberty and ſlavery. 11. A word in ſeaſon. 12. Anecdote of a young woman. 13. Anecdote of a certain lady. 14. A ſhort ſermon. 15. The Lawyer's prayer. 16. Good advice. 17. Times of holding the reſpective courts of juſtice in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. 18. Liſt of ſtages---eaſtward---ſouthward---northward and weſtward. 19. Liſt of poſt-days, on the winter and ſummer eſtabliſhments. 20. Time of fairs. 21. Times and places of the yearly and general meetings of the Friends. 22. Rules for finding the time of high-water at Capes May, Henlopen, Henry, Hatteras, New-York, Charleſton light-houſe, Cape Canſo, Halifax, Port Roſeway, Boſton, and Nantucket Shoals. 23. Liſt of members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania. 24. Liſt of the members of the General Aſſembly. 25. Liſt of civil officers. 26. Liſt of Prothonotaries, Recorders, and Regiſters of counties. 27. Chronology of remarkable events in America ſince its diſcovery. 28. An intereſt table, at ſix per cent. from one ſhilling to one thouſand pounds. 29. A table ſhewing the weight and value of coins as they now paſs in England, Pennſylvania and New-York. 30. A table ſhewing the value of any number of dollars from one to ten thouſand, at 7/6 each. 31. Liſts of roads, &c.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENT; *With the* APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance, of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by HUGH GAINE and EDWARD PRIOR, *New-York*; by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK and WILLIAM YOUNG, *Philadelphia*; by TOWNSEND & PATTON, *Baltimore*; and by the EDITOR in *Trenton*.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions---and that the ſeveral Printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Cooch, Eſq; late of Pencader Hundred, in New-Caſtle county, either by bill, bond, note, mortgage, book account or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

¶ ALEXANDER M'BEATH,
JOHN SIMONTON, } Executors.

November 28, 1788.

Lately IMPORTED, and for SALE by

Hewes and *Anthony*,

At their STORE, the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet Wharf,

A Quantity of excellent North-ſide Jamaica ſpirit,
Molaſſes and New-England rum,
Connecticut pork and Iriſh beef,
150 barrels choice *Boſton* beef,
A quantity of tallow in barrels,
Beſt picked Mackarel and common ditto,
Salmon, ſhad and herring,
Codfiſh in hogſheads, ſpermaceti oil,
Common whale and tanner's ditto,
Spermaceti candles, and chocolate, in boxes,
A few bags new hops, and 18 bales of cotton,
Iron tea-kettles and New-England tow linen,
Coarſe and fine Liverpool ſalt,
Martinique coffee,
20 barrels pot-aſh,
A few cheſts ſouchong tea,
70 barrels roſin, &c. &c. *Nov.* 3. 6. w.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, lying in Gallaway townſhip, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing by eſtimation about 550 acres of land marſh and cedarſwamp, about 200 acres of which is excellent ſalt meadow, which is favored with freſh water ſprings ſufficient to ſupply a hundred head of cattle, and about 100 acres of freſh meadow may be made with a very ſmall expence, not exceeding twenty pounds in banking, and about 60 acres of cleared land and more may eaſily be cleared, the reſt well timbered; there are on ſaid premiſes a two ſtory frame houſe and barn, a ſmall apple orchard of good bearing trees. It is allowed to be an excellent place for a large ſtock, as the meadow all joins the upland. The place itſelf is ſituated in an excellent ſtand for a ſtore, as there is none kept within many miles of the place, and there has been one kept there for 20 years paſt, it is within the compaſs of three miles of two good landings, and within a mile and three quarters of two or more ſaw-mills, which renders it ſuitable for both or either calling as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid plantation may have peaceable poſſeſſion by the firſt day of March next, with an indiſputable title, where credit will be given, and payment made eaſy, by ANDREW MILLER, living in Greenwich, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any perſon wanting to know the value and quality of ſaid plantation may, by viewing the premiſes, or applying to *Joſeph Slone*, Surveyor, in Haddonfield, or *Richard Wood*, ſen. of Greenwich, or *James Scull*, adjoining the lands. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber.

October 25, 1788. ‡

For SALE, or to be LET,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years,*

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohocking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of theſe lands is very good; there are ſeveral lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fiſh, and affording fine mill ſtreams. There are now building thereon, ten houſes, which will be let or ſold with a quantity of land ſufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public houſe, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good ſituation for a ſtore, ſaw-mill, griſt mill, a blackſmith and other tradeſmen, who can have lots of any ſize. The ſettlers will have a free grant of lots for places of worſhip and ſchool-houſes. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickaſon's ſaw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvement. There are many ſettlements now made, and making to the northward and weſtward of theſe lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennſylvania and New-York. *James Duffield* or *John Packer*, Carpenters, who will be on the premiſes till near the winter, can ſhew the draughts of the land. Enquire of *Moore Furman*, Eſq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Eſq; Kingwood, New-Jerſey, or in Philadelphia of TENCH COXE, and

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788. NALBRO' FRAZIER.

To be Sold, or exchanged for Property in or near the city of Philadelphia,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor, and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale apply to *Thomas Kinſey*, on the premiſes, or to *Samuel Robeſon*, in Vine near Front-ſtreet.

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let. Nov. 28, 1788. †

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewiſe 7 acres of ſwamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſeveral out-houſes, a barn and ſtables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or graſs; 180 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber, with a run of water all along one ſide of ſaid plantation, lying in the townſhip of Manington, Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Alſo another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber; lying in the aforeſaid county, and to be ſold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

Auguſt 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The ſubſcriber has three negroes to diſpoſe of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his OFFICE, the north ſide of *Market ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court houſe*.---Continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of *Paper Money, Certificates* and *Public Securities*, of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable *Commiſſions*.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, November 20. 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of SHARP and WILLIAM DELANY are requeſted to pay the ſubſcriber their reſpective balances; and all perſons to whom ſaid partnerſhip remain indebted, are deſired to call for payment. SHARP DELANY.

In order to cloſe the accounts of ſaid partnerſhip, a conſiderable quantity of Capital Drugs will be diſpoſed of for caſh, approved notes, or the uſual credit, on as low terms as ſuch goods can be imported.

The aſſortment conſiſts of Bark, Jallap, Cream of Tartar, Opium, Quickſilver, Camphor, Gum Arabic, Galls, and a variety of ſuch drugs as are now in uſe.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant well finiſhed

CHAKIOT,

With HARNESS for two Horſes.

Apply to —— PENMAN, Coach-maker, in Cheſnut-Street. c. t. f.

William Cavenough,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown Inn,

DRAWS, AT A MODERATE CHARGE,

DEEDS, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Aſſignments Charterparties, Compoſitions of Creditors, Copartnerſhips, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Petitions, Wills, Proteſts, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, with care, accuracy and diſpatch.

November 3, 1788.

Intelligence and Broker's-Office,

November 3, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers have opened an intelligence and broker's-office in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets where they buy and ſell certificates and paper money of every denomination, bills of exchange on England, Holland, France, &c. bank ſtock, and all other kinds of transferable property.

They diſcount bills and notes. Procure caſh immediately on approved notes, or any kind of depoſits.

Country people and others may be accommodated with the exact ſums in certificates and ſtate money wich they may want for the land-office; alſo may have their warrants carried through on moderate terms.

Perſons wanting to purchaſe or ſell any kind of goods, lands, farms, lots or houſes, horſes and carriages of any ſort, may regiſter their buſineſs in ſaid office, and have the earlieſt notice of the higheſt price, or of thoſe who want to purchaſe or ſell.

Book-keepers, clerks, ſchoolmaſters (deſirous to ſettle in the country) barkeepers, hoſtlers, gentlemens ſervants, waiters, tradeſmen of every profeſſion, wet and dry nurſes, houſekeepers, ſeamſtreſſes, chamber and kitchen maids, men and women cooks, ſervant boys and girls, may hear of employments, and employers be furniſhed with any of the above deſcription.

Thoſe who have houſes, rooms, lodgings or boarding to let, may hear of perſons wanting ſuch; and thoſe who want ſuch, may be ſupplied by applying at ſaid office.

All applicants relative to employmets, are to pay down one-eighth of a dollar on their names being regiſtered, and as much more, when ſerved according to their deſire.

It is neceſſary that thoſe who apply for employment produce their characters in writing.

Every tranſaction will be kept ſecret if required.

The utility of a general intelligence-office has been ſo manifeſt as to induce the preſent undertakers to hope for the encouragement of the public, eſpecially as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to the commands of their employers, and to render the office as uſeful as poſſible.

4 w CAVENOUGH & HART.

Wanted to purchaſe for a term of years, a healthy negroe or mulatto woman, between 18 and 30 years of age. Enquire at the intelligence-office. The caſh will be paid down.

Iſaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide, nearly oppoſite, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to tranſact every branch of buſineſs as a Broker, with fidelity, care and diſpatch.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3057.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1788.

Bank of North America,

DECEMBER 23, 1788.

THE Stockholders of the Bank are desired to take notice, that an *Election* for Twelve DIRECTORS, for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANK, on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, at eleven o'clock.

PURSUANT, and in obedience to an act of General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 4th day of October, 1788, directing the time, places and manner of holding Elections for ELECTORS, for this state, for the purpose of choosing a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT for the United States,

Public notice is hereby given to all the freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly of the said commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That an *Election* will be held on *Wednesday*, the 7th of January next, at the same places where the General Elections have been heretofore held; when and where the said freemen are to vote for *ten persons as Electors, for the purpose of choosing a President and Vice President for the United States.* And at the said last-mentioned time and places the Judges, Inspectors and other officers of the last General Election, are hereby notified and requested to attend, and discharge their several and respective duties, agreeably to the said act of General Assembly, passed the said 4th day of October, 1788, for the purposes aforesaid.

The election will be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and to be carried on and conducted agreeably to the election laws of this state heretofore made and provided. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1788.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public Vendue, at the premises, on Monday, the 12th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Frame Tenement and Lot or Piece of Ground thereto belonging, situate on the north side of Catharine-street, between Second and Third-streets, continued in the district of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on said Catharine-street 36 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded southward by Catharine-street, eastward by Carpenter's alley (being 12 feet and a half wide) northward by ground granted by Robert Allison to William Moore, on ground-rent forever, and westward by ground also granted by said Robert Allison to the said William Moore, subject to ------

Also all that certain Yearly Rent-Charge or Sum of £9 0 0, lawful money of Pennsylvania, chargeable on, and yearly issuing out of three Pieces of Ground granted by the said Robert Allison and Rachel his wife, to Francis Gurney, Esquire, by indenture, dated the first day of October, 1775: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert Allison (Carpenter) by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the premises, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate on the south side of the Frankford road (called Maiden-street) and between the Front-street continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia and the stone bridge over Cohockfink creek, in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, and at the distance of 500 feet from the east side of Front-street aforesaid; containing in breadth on the said Frankford road or Maiden-street 60 feet, and in length on the east side thereof 180, be the same in length more or less; bounded on the north by the said Maiden-street, on the east by other ground of Pain Newman and wife, on the south by a new canal lately dug out for the said creek, and on the west by John Dutton's lot; taken in execution as the estate of Philip Rybold (fisherman) and to be sold by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon---Two yearly rent-charges of £.3 4 6 sterling each, or the value thereof in coin current, according to the course of exchange between Philadelphia and London, charged on and issuing out of two contiguous lots, each containing in breadth, north and south, 32 feet 3 inches, and in length or depth, east and west, 60 feet; situate in the district of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, on the east side of Delaware Front-street continued; bounded northward by ground of Anthony Noble, southward by ground late of William Branson, eastward by ground late of William Annis, and westward by the said Front-street: taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John William Annis, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an act of General Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, passed the 4th day of October, 1788, directing the time, places and manner of appointing ELECTORS on the part of this state for choosing a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States,

Public notice is hereby given, to all the freemen of Chester county qualified to vote for Members of Assembly, That an *Election* will be held at the several districts of said county, at the same places where the General Elections have been heretofore held, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of *January* next, when and where they are to vote for *ten persons as Electors, for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States*, at which time and places the Judges, Inspectors and other officers of the late General Election are notified to attend and take upon themselves their several duties agreeable to law. The election to be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and to be carried on and conducted agreeably to the election laws of this state.

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, December 10, 1788.

To be Let for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may best suit,

A PLANTATION, situate in Ridley township, Chester county, containing 348 acres, there are on the premises convenient buildings, with a sufficient quantity of watered and banked meadow For further particulars enquire of MR. JOHN CROZIER, in Springfield township, Chester county, near the premises. t f.

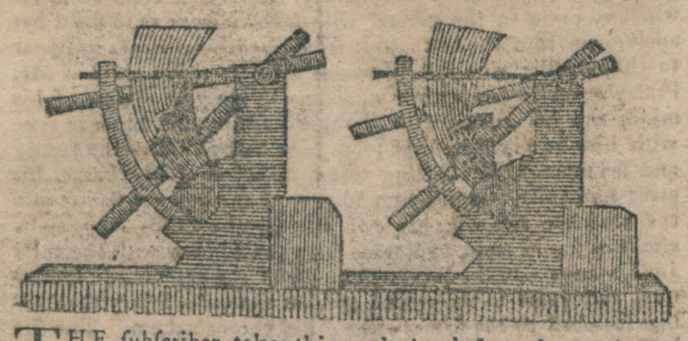
TO BE SOLD,

On Monday, the 6th of April, if not sold before at private sale,

THAT noted and well accustomed Tavern and Plantation, known by the sign of the White-horse, lately kept by John Kerlin, deceased, and now by Arthur Rice, on the Lancaster road, 26 miles from Philadelphia, pleasantly situated, and well known to be one of the best stands for public business on the said road. The farm consists of about 150 acres, more or less, of excellent land, part of which is wood-land, about 22 acres of excellent meadow, almost all of which can be readily watered, producing some of the best grass, the rest of the land is divided into different fields, all of which have been limed, some of them three times. There are on said place an inexaustible lime quarry, and a lime kiln near the center of the place, a large stone dwelling-house and kitchen, a pump of excellent water near the door, a stone spring-house near the kitchen door, and grainery above, a stone brew-house, &c. a large new stone stable, a log barn, sheds, &c. a large garden pailed in, and pleasanty situated; likewise a convenient house, part square logs and part stone, with a stone piazza and kitchen, some small distance from the mansion-house, with a garden pailed in near the house, a log stable near the same, &c. &c. For particulars, enquire of the Printers. t. b. c.

RAN away on the 9th instant, from the subscriber, living in Lancaster county, an apprentice lad, named JOHN MALLIBY, about five feet six inches high; had on, a felt hat, brown coat, a light coloured waistcoat, and corduroy breeches. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, so that his master may have him again, shall have Six-pence reward, paid by

Twelfth Mo. 11, 1788. † LEVI POWNALL.



THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public that his FULLING-MILL and works, at Cole's-town, near Haddonfield, are in good order, and a sufficient number of workmen provided for carrying on the fulling business in a compleat manner. All those who please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work quick and well done, and as reasonable as can be done elsewhere, and their favors gratefully acknowledged, by WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller.

N. B. Cloths, worsteds, &c. will be taken in at Samuel Kenard's, Esquire, and John Branson's, weaver, in Haddonfield; at Samuel Cole's, in Moore's-town, and at John Negus's, at Arch-street ferry, in Philadelphia, where cloths will be duly taken away and returned after being dressed by the subscriber, who proposes giving his attendance once a week for that purpose. §

December 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having any demands against the estate of NICHOLAS KNIGHT, of Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, deceased, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, against the second day of January next, to be settled according to law; likewise all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

† ELIZABETH TRUMP, Administratrix.

To be exchanged for a House in Philadelphia or Wilmington, or for Goods,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 170 acres of land, within three miles of Naaman's creek landing, on which there is a house, barn, stables, &c. Any person that would wish to make an exchange for the above, may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naaman's creek.

December 15, 1788. ‡

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 11th of October last, a Negro man, named JEM, about 22 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high. He is of a black complection, smooth skin, and a pleasant countenance; has a remarkable white speck or film on or near the sight of his right eye, which he mostly keeps shut. Had on, when he went away, a grey cloth short coat, with plain white metal buttons, a lead coloured waist do. the foreparts lined with white linsey, the backs with striped blue and white, tow shirt and trowsers, an old wool hat, new shoes tied. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken up 30 miles from home, or upwards; and in proportion for any less distance, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by me,

§ WILLIAM STIDHAM.

N. B. As it is expected that said Negro will try to get on board some vessel; this is therefore to forewarn all masters of vessels and others from harbouring or carrying off said negro into any other state or place, on their peril. §

State of Delaware, near Christiana ferry, Nov. 21, 1788.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Property in Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION at Point-no-Point, in the Northern-Liberties, four miles from town, consisting of about 17 acres of Meadow, and 63 acres of Upland, part of which is woodland, and the whole of an excellent quality. There are on the premises two Brick Houses, a Stone Kitchen, and a Frame Barn and Out-houses. The fences are good and great part of them are new. Apply to WILLIAM RAWLE.

Third-street, December 1, 1788.

Deep Run, Bucks County, October 23, 1788.

The SUBSCRIBER purposes to open

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

About the first of January next, for teaching the

LATIN *and* GREEK LANGUAGES.

THOSE who shall think proper to commit their children to his tuition, may expect suitable care to be taken of them.

JAMES GRIER.

Just published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-street,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

CONTAINING, besides the usual astronomical Calculations, A Dialogue between a Sword and a Hogshead of Spirits;------Advantages of the Culture of the Sugar Maple-tree;---Receipts to make Maple Sugar, Maple Melasses, Maple Beer, Maple Wine and Maple Vinegar;---to make Sun-flower Oil;---Pumpkin Yeast;---to make Bread without Yeast, or the common Leaven;---to make Pomona Wine;---to make Salt-petre;---to make Bitters, for preventing the Fever and Ague, and all other Fall Fevers;---for chapped Lips;---Remedy for Corns on the Feet.---Anecdotes.---Advice to American Farmers, about to settle in new Countries, &c.---The Fall of the Leaf;---Ode to Gratitude;---Means to enjoy a happy Life;---The Close of the Year.---Wise Sayings.---Transit of Mercury over the Sun's Disk.---Of the expected Comet.---Tables of Interest at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---A Table shewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000;---of the Value and Weight of Coins;---an exact Tide Table; Quakers General Meetings, Courts, &c. &c.

A ROBBERY.

LAST night the currying-shop of the subscriber was broke open in Chester, and the following articles stole, viz. six or seven black grain calf-skins; four wax ditto finished; three hog-skins, two finished and one in stuff, marked G. P. on the rump; three calf-skins and one dog ditto in stuff, one of which is marked R. F. three pair of boot legs, one pair of boots and shoes, part worn; a brown cloth jacket, lined with blue baize; also a small fowling-piece. It is supposed the person or persons who committed the above robbery broke open the stable of Davis Bevan, in Chester, and stole a large bay horse, about 15 hands high, a star in his forehead, and both hind feet white. Whoever secures the said thieves, with the above horse and articles, shall receive THREE POUNDS reward, paid by WILLIAM FORBES, merchant, in Philadelphia, or THOMAS PEDRICK, tanner, in Chester. Dec. 9, 1788. ¶

Imported in the last vessels from Hull, London, Liverpool, Bristol and Amsterdam, and now for sale, by

John & James Oldden,

In Second-street, eight doors below Market-street,

SHALLOONS, Rattinets,
Durants, Callimancoes,
Moreens, Halfthicks,
Plains, Broad-cloths,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Printed Linen and check ditto,
Sewing Silk,
White Sarsnets and Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Checks,
Hair and Worsted Plushes,
Haerlem Stripes,
Ditto, Laces from No. 0, to 10,
Scotch Oznabrigs,
Fine Bobbins and Tapes No. 13 and 25,
A large assortment of Looking-glasses,

Tin in Boxes, No. 1 and 2,
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms,
Bar and Pig Lead,
8 by 10 & 7 by 9 Window-glass,
Pins & White-chapel Needles,
Red Lead, Yellow Oaker,
White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,
Litharge and Patent Yellow,
Crowley's Steel,
Russia Hog's Bristles,
Common and ingrain Scotch Carpets,
Ditto, ½yd, ⅝ths, ¾ths & yard wide Carpeting,
London and Bristol Pewter, &c.

They have likewise to let on a reasonable rent, for one or more years, a large vacant lot of ground, the north side of Market above Seventh-street, and adjoining the dwelling of Herbst and Lex. The lot is 26 feet on Market and 46 feet on Zane-street, being in depth 356 feet. 6w.

November 11, 1788.

Lately IMPORTED, and for SALE by

Hewes and *Anthony*,

At their STORE, the north side of Chesnut-street Wharf,

A Quantity of excellent North-side Jamaica spirit,
Molasses and New-England rum,
Connecticut pork and Irish beef,
150 barrels choice *Boston* beef,
A quantity of tallow in barrels,
Best picked Mackarel and common ditto,
Salmon, shad and herring,
Codfish in hogsheads, spermaceti oil,
Common whale and tanner's ditto,
Spermaceti candles, and chocolate, in boxes,
A few bags new hops, and 18 bales of cotton,
Iron tea-kettles and New-England tow linen,
Coarse and fine Liverpool salt,
Martinique coffee,
20 barrels pot-ash,
A few chests souchong tea,
70 barrels rosin, &c. &c.

Nov. 3. 6. w.

CANNON STOVE,

A very large one, suitable for a Church or School-house,

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street. Also,

AN assortment of boxes of window glass, 8 by 10, high and low priced,
Double and single rolled English sheet iron,
Great variety of sheet brass,
Fine and coarse gunpowder in quarter-casks,
Bar-iron by the ton,
Boxes of Dresden china tea-cups and saucers,
German straw-knives,
Dutch scythes of different sizes,
Meylander whetstones,

Fine and coarse brass wire,
Watch-chrystals,
Fusee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glasses,
Pewter table and tea-spoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple spectacles,
Shoemakers knives,
Double screw gimblets,
Shoe buckles,
Sleeve buttons, &c. &c.

6 w.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,
By publiſhing the following you will much oblige one of your
READERS.

An Indian SPEECH, in anſwer to a Sermon preached by a Swediſh Miſſionary at Coneſtogoe, in Lancaſter County, Penſylvania, 1710.

IN or about the year of our Lord, 1710, a Swediſh miſſionary preached a ſermon at an Indian treaty, held at Coneſtogoe, in which ſermon he ſet forth original ſin, and the neceſſity of a mediator; and endeavoured by certain arguments to induce the Indians to embrace the chriſtian religion: After he had ended his diſcourſe, one of the Indian chiefs made a ſpeech, in reply to the ſermon; the diſcourſes on both ſides were made known by interpreters. The miſſionary, on his return to Sweden, publiſhed his ſermon, and the Indian's anſwer. Having wrote them in Latin, he dedicated them to the univerſity at Upſall, and deſired them to furniſh him with arguments to confute ſuch ſtrong reaſonings of the Indian.

The Indian SPEECH, tranſlated from the Latin, is as followeth.

Since the ſubject of his errand is to perſuade us to embrace a new doctrine, perhaps it may not be amiſs, before we offer him reaſons why we cannot comply with his requeſt, to acquaint him what is the ground and principle of that religion which he would have us to abandon.

Our forefathers were under a ſtrong perſuaſion, as we are, that thoſe who act well in this life will be rewarded in the next, according to the degree of their virtue; and on the other hand, that thoſe who behave wickedly here, will undergo ſuch puniſhments hereafter as are proportionate to the crimes they were guilty of. This has been conſtantly invariably received and acknowledged for a truth, through every ſucceſſive generation of our anceſtors; it could not then have taken its riſe from a fable; for human fiction, however artfully or plauſibly contrived, can never gain credit long among any people, when free enquiry is allowed of, which never was denied by our anceſtors, who, on the contrary, thought it the ſacred inviolable natural right of every man to examine and judge for himſelf. Therefore we think it evident, that our notion concerning future rewards and puniſhments was either revealed immediately from heaven, to ſome of our forefathers, and from them deſcended to us, or that it was implanted in each of us at our creation, by the Creator of all things. Whatever the method might have been, whereby God has been pleaſed to make known to us his will, and give us knowledge of our duty, it is ſtill in our ſenſe a divine revelation. Now, as we deſire to propoſe to him ſome queſtions, Does he believe that our forefathers, who were eminent for their piety, conſtant and warm in their purſuit of virtue, hoping thereby to merit eternal happineſs, were all damned? Does he think that we, who are their zealous imitators in good works, and influenced by the ſame motive as they were, earneſtly endeavouring with the greateſt circumſpection to tread the paths of integrity, are in a ſtate of damnation? If that be his ſentiment, it is as impious, as it is bold and daring. In the next place we beg that he would explain himſelf more particularly concerning the revelation he talks of. If he admits of no other than what is contained in his written book, the contrary is evident, from what has been ſhewn before; but if he ſays that God has revealed himſelf to us, but not ſufficiently for our ſalvation, then we aſk, to what purpoſe ſhould he have revealed himſelf to us in any wiſe? It is clear that a revelation, inſufficient to ſave, cannot put us in a better condition than we ſhould be in without any revelation at all: We cannot conceive, that God ſhould point out to us the end we ought to aim at, without opening to us a way to arrive at that end.

But, ſuppoſing our underſtandings to be ſo far illuminated as to know it to be our duty to pleaſe God, who yet has left us under an incapacity of doing it, will this Miſſionary therefore conclude we ſhall be eternally damned? Will he take upon him to pronounce damnation againſt us for not doing thoſe things, which he himſelf acknowledges were impoſſible by us to be done? 'Tis our opinion, that every man is poſſeſſed with ſufficient knowledge for his own ſalvation. The Almighty (for any thing we know) may have communicated himſelf to different races of people in a different manner; ſome ſay they have the will of God in writing, be it ſo; their revelation has no advantage above ours, ſince both muſt be equally ſufficient to ſave, or the end of the revelation would be fruſtrated; beſides, if they be both, they muſt be the ſame in ſubſtance, and the difference can only be in the mode of communication.

He tells us there are many precepts in his written revelation which we are entirely ignorant of; but thoſe written commands could only be deſigned for thoſe who have the writing, they cannot poſſibly regard us; had the Almighty thought ſo much knowledge neceſſary for our ſalvation, his goodneſs would not ſo long have deferred the communication of it to us; and to ſay that, in a matter ſo neceſſary, he could not at one and the ſame time equally reveal himſelf to all mankind, is nothing leſs than an abſolute denial of his omnipotence. Without doubt he can make his will manifeſt without the help of any book, or the aſſiſtance of any bookiſh man whatſoever.

We ſhall in the next place conſider the argument which ariſes from a conſideration of Providence: If we be the work of God, which we preſume will not be denied, it follows, that we are under the care and protection of God; for it cannot be ſuppoſed that the Deity ſhould abandon his own creatures, and be utterly regardleſs of their welfare; then to ſay that the Almighty has permitted us to remain in a fatal error through ſo many ages, is to repreſent him as a tyrant. How is it conſiſtent with his juſtice to force life upon a race of mortals without their conſent, and then to damn them eternally without ever opening to them a door of ſalvation? Our conceptions of the gracious God are much more noble, and we think that thoſe who teach otherwiſe do little leſs than blaſpheme. Again, 'tis through the care and goodneſs of the Almighty that from the beginning of time, through many generations to this day, our name has been preſerved unblotted out by enemies, unreduced to nothing, with the neceſſary means of preſerving their lives; but all thoſe things are trifling compared with our ſalvation. Therefore, ſince God has been ſo careful of us in matters of little conſequence, it will be abſurd to affirm that he has neglected us in caſes of the greateſt importance.

Admit that he has forſaken us, yet it could not have been without a juſt cauſe; let us ſuppoſe that ſome heinous crime was committed by one of our anceſtors, like to that which we are told happened among another race of people, in ſuch a caſe God would certainly puniſh the criminal, but would never involve us that are innocent in his guilt. Thoſe that think otherwiſe muſt make the Almighty a very whimſical ill-natured being. Once more, are the chriſtians more virtuous, or are they not much more vicious than we are? If ſo, how comes it to paſs that they are the objects of God's beneficence, whilſt we are neglected? Does the Deity confer his favors without vreaſon, and with ſo much partiality?

In a word, we find the chriſtians much more depraved in their morals than ourſelves, and we judge of their doctrines by the badneſs of their lives.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Cooch, Eſq; late of Pencader Hundred, in New-Caſtle county, either by bill, bond, note, mortgage, book account or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

¶ ALEXANDER M'BEATH,)
JOHN SIMONTON,) Executors.

November 28, 1788.

RICHMOND, December 18.

Extract of a letter, dated Montgomery, November 24, 1788.

"A curious rencounter lately happened near the head of Sandy river. Three hunters of the name of Harriſon, the father and two ſons, were attacked by ſeven Indians, all of whom except one were only armed with bows and arrows. Two Indians were ſhot down at the firſt fire; and one of the white men was ſoon after wounded with an arrow: The Indians then advanced with their tomahawks, another was wounded to appearance mortally, with a rifle ball, and a fourth ſtabbed frequently with a ſcalping knife, when in cloſe quarters with young Harriſon. The remaining three immediately retreated, leaving our two young heroes maſtres of the field, and to take care of their wounded father, which they faithfully did, by bringing him ſafe into the ſettlement."

On Friday laſt, departed this life, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. MILES HUNTER, Printer, of Peterſburg.

SALEM, December 16.

On the day of our annual thankſgiving, a man in Middleton *took* from a neighbour a fine fat ſheep, and dreſſed it, that he might be enabled to join in the general *religious* feſtival. He was ſuſpected, and challenged by the owner with the commiſſion of the deed---which he confeſſed: And the injured party, conſidering it rather an unwarrantable liberty, propoſed that the matter ſhould be ſubmitted to three reputable neighbours, who ſhould judge the delinquent's puniſhment: This was agreed to---and it was determined, that he ſhould ſtand at Mr. Eaſty's ſign-poſt, from ſunriſe till three o'clock in the afternoon, with a leg of the mutton in his hand, and inform every paſſenger of his crime---return the fleece to the owner, and cut fourteen cords of wood for him. But thinking the firſt part of the ſentence too ſevere, it was commuted for his ſitting one hour upon the ſign-poſt, which is nearly 20 feet high, with the leg of mutton as before; which was duly performed laſt Saturday week, and the performance of the labour will be ſtrictly required. The ſentence of this court of neighbours was highly applauded, and had a more ſalutary effect, perhaps, than whipping and impriſonment.

SPRINGFIELD (*Maſſachuſetts*) Dec. 17.

A correſpondent has given us the following, which is a more particular account of the unhappy accident that took place in Great Barrington, on the third inſt. as mentioned in our laſt.

"A traveller who lodged in the houſe of Mr. Pixley, innholder, was awaked about midnight by ſmoak and heat, and immediately diſcovered that the houſe was in flames:---He alarmed the family, ſome of which eſcaped by running through the flames, others by jumping from the chamber windows.---A perſon by the name of Orcutt, who lodged in a back chamber, was not awaked by the noiſe, and fell a victim to the flames. A young girl belonging to the family, in leaping from an upper window, came to the ground with ſuch violence as to ſhoot her ancle-bone into the earth.---It ſhould be remembered, in honor to the traveller who firſt diſcovered the fire, that a child of Mr. Pixley's was in bed with him, whom in the perturbation of his mind, and his anexiety to alarm the family, he forgot to take with him in his firſt eſcape; but after he had roufed the family and neighbours, recollecting this little object of his charge, his great humanity tempted him to venture through the flames into the chamber and riſk his own life for the child---happily he eſcaped a ſecond time, by leaping from the window with the child in his arms---to the inexpreſſible joy of the parents and ſpectators, both came to the ground without any other injury than being ſcorched by the flames as he paſſed through them. The fire had got ſo great a height before it was diſcovered, that all attempts to ſave the furniture, cloathing and proviſion, proved fruitleſs."

The public are hereby cautioned againſt taking in future, a certain kind of cob gold, which is now in circulation; but which has been refuſed by the banks of New-York and Boſton, in conſequence of its having been proved by the hydroſtatick balance to be one third alloy. This valuable metal in its preſent impure ſtate is ſaid to have been palmed on the public by a reſident in Boſton. Theſe pieces, each of which weighs 17 penny weights, may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the true ones by their roughneſs, which is cauſed by the ſand in which they are caſt.

PROVIDENCE, December 13.

At a Town Meeting of the Freemen of the town of Providence, legally aſſembled at the State-houſe in ſaid town, on the 6th day of December, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the Deputies appointed to repreſent this town in the honorable General Aſſembly of this ſtate, be, and are hereby inſtructed, to uſe their influence in ſaid General Aſſembly, to be holden on the laſt Mondoy in December inſt. that a State Convention be held in this ſtate as ſoon as may be, agreeably to the recommendation of the Convention of the United States, paſſed on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1787, and tranſmitted to the legiſlature of this ſtate by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 28th day of the ſame September, for the purpoſe of conſidering and adopting the New Conſtitution, and alſo of propoſing ſuch amendments as they may think neceſſary.

ORDERED, That the Clerk furniſh the ſaid Deputies with a copy of this reſolution, as their inſtructions.

A true copy:
Witneſs. DANIEL COOKE, T. Clerk.

On Tueſday the brig Polly, Capt. Samuel Johnſon, arrived here from Rochelle, after a paſſage of 60 days.----He informs, that the vintage in France has been uncommonly great.

Tueſday evening Mr. William Wheat, of this town, fell from a canoe in Pawtucket river, and was unfortunately drowned.

The brig Alfred, Capt. Doane, from Cape-Francois, belonging to Connecticut river, was in the night of the 24th ult. caſtaway on Plumb Iſland.

NEW-YORK, December 24.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip St. James, Capt. Collins, in 44 days from Cadiz; on her paſſage ſhe ſpoke a veſſel, who a few days before fell in with a Scotch brig from Gottenburg, in Sweden, who informed him that the Danes had joined the Ruſſians, and laid ſiege to Gottenburg, with an army of 18000 men; we alſo learn by the above veſſel, that the Algerines had declared war againſt France, and ſeized all the French veſſels in their ports. They alſo ſpoke three Engliſh men of war off Madeira, who were waiting to protect ſome Neapolitan ſhips from being made prizes of by the cruiſers of the Regency of Tunis. The next arrivals from Europe will no doubt bring ſomething intereſting and deciſive relative to the above important affairs.

Dec. 26. A gang of armed villains, ſuppoſed to be ſome of thoſe whoh have lately been a terror to the inhabitants of Philadelphia, now infeſt this city: They have committed ſeveral ſtreet roberries and burglaries; and on Saturday evening they broke open the houſe of Mr. Elliſon in Broad-way.

We are likewiſe informed, that on Monday night, a party, ſuppoſed to belong to the above gang, entered a houſe in Maiden-lane, which they accompliſhed by prizing open the window-ſhutter with a chiſſel, out of which they had taken a trunk with cloaths, and ſeveral other articles: at this time the city watch coming up, they made a precipitate retreat over the yard fence into John-ſtreet, where a gun and bayonet they had taken out of the houſe were afterwards found.

On Tueſday evening, as early as nine o'clock, a man dreſſed in a ſailor's habit, entered a houſe in Water-ſtreet, near the Fly Market; the door being open he proceeded up the entry ſtairs and entered a room, where he took therefrom a blanket, opened a cheſt and plundered it of its contents, conſiſting of ſilks of various kinds. The woman of the houſe hearing an unuſual noiſe, immediately proceeded, with a candle in her hand, to the entry, where ſhe obſerved the thief with his booty; on diſcovering her he inſtantly clinched her hand, blew the candle out, and made a haſty retreat.

On the ſame evening one of the city watchmen came up with a fellow, who had been plundering a ſmall veſſel near the Fly Market, and attempting to ſtop him in order to rid him of his ill-gotten booty, the fellow preſented a piſtol and ſet him at defiance: The watchman endeavoured to ſtrike the piſtol out of his hand with his ſtaff, but one of the villain's accomplices advanced unperceived, with a long knife, and cut the watchman acroſs the face in a dangerous manner, by which means both the robbers made their eſcape.

On Tueſday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a gang of villains, 10 in number, went on board a ſmall veſſel at Burling's ſlip, bound the two men who were in the cabbin with a cord, and held knives to their throats, threatening them with inſtant death if they reſiſted, and robbed them of what money they had on board. Soon after this happened a number of villains went on board a veſſel at the New ſlip, which, after wounding two men and a boy (who were on board) ſeverely, they robbed of upwards of forty pounds.

We are happy to inform the public, that two of the robbers who broke into the houſe in Maiden-lane have ſince been taken, which, it is hoped, will be the means of detecting the remainder, and rid this metropolis of a ſet of villains which at preſent infeſt it. It appears that they are a part of the wheelbarrow gentry from Philadelphia, and which lately ſtruck ſo much terror in the inhabitants of that city, as one of the above had his head ſhaved, to diſguiſe which he had falſe hair compleatly made for that purpoſe.

THE Truſtees of the Academy of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of Philadelphia, give Notice to thoſe who, agreeably to the fundamental laws of the inſtitution, have a right to vote at the *Election* of TRUSTEES, that the Annual Election for one Claſs of four Truſtees, then vacant, will be held at the Academy, on THURSDAY, the firſt of January next, at *eleven o'clock* in the forenoon, when an account of the preſent ſtate of the funds of the ſaid Academy, and of its accounts for the laſt year will be laid before the Contributors thereto.

J. SWANWICK, Secretary and
Dec. 23, 1788. Treaſurer to the ſaid Academy.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of 360 Acres of Land, in Tredyffrin township, Cheſter county, 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road. There are ſome improvements on this tract, but it is chiefly valuable for its timber, which, being for the moſt part cheſnut, will be an object with thoſe who want timber and live in its vicinity. Unleſs ſold altogether, it will be divided into lots, when a ſufficient number of purchaſers apply to induce a diviſion. A conſtant ſtream runs through part of the tract, and affords an excellent ſite for a mill or mills, for manufacturing purpoſes. If occupied in this way, the timber may be advantageouſly applied. Applications may be made to JOSEPH WALKER, in the Valley, or to BENJAMIN ROWLAND, near the premiſes.

Alſo ſundry TRACTS in the ſettled parts of Northampton county, among which are two tracts, adjacent to each other, containing 760 acres, or thereabouts, on the Wyoming road, on Jones's creek, at Pocona, adjoining a ſettlement made by J. Saviz. This land is a thoroughfare for great numbers of the travellers to the weſtern countries, and thoſe going to Wyoming, or paſſing by the new roads to Tioga, &c. The greater part of one of the tracts may be converted into meadow, for an extenſive grazing farm, and the ſituation is valuable for a tavern and ſtore, as well as for raiſing and vending ſupplies for the families paſſing that way.

To be Let, a Plantation in the Delaware ſtate, on the Wilmington road, Naaman's creek, and the river Delaware, adjoining the bridge over that creek, twenty miles from Philadelphia. Much has been done towards making a conſiderable body of marſh and upland meadow, and a ſmall additional expence will complete the buſineſs. There is a good houſe on this tract. Apply to Col. Robinſon, at Naaman's creek.

A quantity of marſh meadow (moſtly timothy) and a few tons of excellent upland Hay, to be ſold.

Blockley, Dec. 29, 1788. † RICHARD PETERS.

PURSUANT, and in obedience to an act of General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 4th day of October, 1788, directing the time, places and manner of holding Elections for ELECTORS, for this ſtate, for the purpoſe of chooſing a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT for the United States,

Public notice is hereby given to the freemen of the county of Montgomery, qualified to vote for members of the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, That an *Election* will be held on *Wedneſday*, the 7th day of January next, at the ſame places where the General Elections have been heretofore held; when and where the ſaid freemen are to vote for *ten perſons as Electors, for the purpoſe of chooſing a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.* And at the ſaid laſt mentioned time and places, the Judges, Inſpectors, and other officers of the laſt General Election, are hereby notified and requeſted to attend, and diſchage their ſeveral and reſpective duties, agreeably to the ſaid act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the ſaid 4th day of October, 1788, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

The election will be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and to be carried on and conducted agreeable to the election laws of this ſtate heretofore made and provided. FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Dec. 19, 1788.

IT is reported in Weſtmoreland county, by one Hoover, that was captive with the Indians, that there is a gentleman living in or near Philadelphia, that brought ſome children down from Albany about three years ago, that had been taken by the Indians: One Boy, Hoover ſays, about 13 years of age, that belonged to Alexander Acheſon, who was killed by the Indians at the time ſaid Boy, his Mother and Siſter were taken; his Mother has returned, and thinks ſaid gentleman has her ſon, but knows not where to find him. The boy's mother and friends, living in Franklin townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, beg the favor of ſaid gentleman to ſend a few lines, with his name and place of reſidence, to Mr. John Stine, at the ſign of the Bear, in Market-ſtreet, where there is a perſon, who will continue for ſome time, to endeavour to find ſaid boy, and, if poſſible to ſend word to Weſtmoreland.

October 15, 1788. JAMES LEECH.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 10th day of November laſt, two colts, viz. a HORSE and a MARE; the horſe is brown and trots, the mare black and paces, both ſuppoſed to be riſing three years old. The owner or owners are deſired to come, and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Dec. 22, 1788. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

A SCHOOL opened,

In Ewing's court, Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets,

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,

For teaching the Spinning of Cotton, Flax, &c. and Knitting. Dec. 3, 1788.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 31.

It is with ſingular pleaſure that we diſcover, that the hon. JOHN ADAMS, Eſq; is generally ſpoken of in the Eaſtern ſtates for Vice-Preſident of the United States. It is to be hoped the Middle and Southern ſtates will concur in the choice of that great ſtateſman, and honeſt patriot, to fill that important ſtation. As the Southern ſtates will furniſh a Preſident, it is reaſonable that an Eaſtern ſtate ſhould furniſh the ſecond officer of the new government. Nothing but an union in the choice of Mr. Adams can exclude Governor Clinton from the Vice-Preſident's chair. The abilities and virtues of Mr. Adams have been tried upon many occaſions, from his early oppoſition to the wily Governor Hutchinſon in 1772, to the eſtabliſhment of the fœderal government in 1788. His ſpeeches in Congreſs in 1776, in favor of independence, bore down all oppoſition. Both the friends and enemies of that meaſure pronounced him unrivalled in his eloquence in that important debate. His ſervices to his country while in Europe, in the negotiations with France and Holland, are too well known, to be mentioned. His integrity and republican manners, wherever he went, commanded eſteem and admiration. Few men in America have explored ſo deeply, or ſtudied ſo extenſively, the principles of government. To the conſtitution of the United States he has erected a monument in the concluſion of his eſſays, in an encomium, which places it among the firſt productions of human wiſdom and benevolence. With our American Romulus in the Preſident's, and a John Adams in the Vice-Preſident's chairs, the United States cannot fail of becoming reſpectable abroad, and of bearing down ignorance, ſelfiſhneſs and faction at home.

It is impoſſible, ſays a correſpondent, for the officers of the government of Pennſylvania to take an oath to the conſtitution of the United States *without perjury*, 'till they are abſolved from their former oaths of allegiance to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, in its *preſent* form. A convention of courſe becomes indiſpenſably neceſſary for this purpoſe, as alſo to alter the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, ſo as to make it agree with the conſtitution of the United States. It is incumbent, therefore, upon the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, to recommend the choice of a Convention, in the courſe the preſent year, to alter our ſtate government. It cannot be delayed 'till the meeting of that mock repreſentation of the ſtate, called a Council of Cenſors, and if it is, no Convention can be called, for nearly one half of the counties, who have each a vote in that council, are anti-fœderal, as appeared by their votes in the late election, while two thirds of the people are directly fœderal. Unleſs, therefore, the people aſſume their native rights, and demand a convention, to alter the ſtate conſtitution, (after all that has been done in Pennſylvania) the fœderal government may yet be overſet in this ſtate. It is not fully eſtabliſhed, 'till our ſtate conſtitution is altered. The ſtates of New-Jerſey and Georgia are both about to call conventions to alter their ſtate governments, ſo as to make them agree with the conſtitution of the United States.

Some gentlemen of this city ſkaiting on the river Schuylkill on Friday laſt, nearly oppoſite Spruce-ſtreet, found a beaver hat, half worn and cocked. Very near it was an hole in the ice, large enough to admit the body of a man; and as a glove was found frozen to the edge of the hole, it is feared that ſome perſon muſt have been unfortunately loſt by the breaking of the ice. Should this happily not prove the caſe, we hope that, however pleaſing the exerciſe of ſkaiting, ſuch as are fond of that amuſement will take the above circumſtance as a caution how they venture on the ice, eſpecially alone—The hat muſt have belonged to a perſon who wore powder in his hair.

At the annual election of the Incorporated German Society of Pennſylvania, held on Friday, the 26th inſt. at the German Lutheran School-houſe in this city, the following gentlemen were choſen officers of ſaid Society for the enſuing year, viz.

Preſident, Mr. Henry Kammerer.
Vice-Preſident, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Eſquire.
Treaſurer, John Steinmetz, Eſquire.
Solicitor, Peter Miller, Eſquire.
Secretaries, Meſſrs. Leonard Keehmle and John Melbeck.
Diaconus, Mr. Jacob Mayer.
Overſeers, Meſſrs. Conrad Haas, George Welpper, Philip Hall, Leonard Jacoby, Daniel Brautigam and John Stock.

HINTS.

IT is probable linſeed oil might be profitably manufactured into ſoap, being worth only four-pence per pound in Philadelphia, and much leſs in the interior parts of the United States, where there is leſs conſumption of oil, and where flax-ſeed is too low to bear the expence of carrying to market.

The Carolinas have been diſappointed of part of their crop of cotton, by planting in many inſtances the cotton *tree* ſeed, which does not produce the firſt year, and it is ſuppoſed the froſt will kill it before the next ſeaſon. Would it not be proper to rattoon it (or cut it down near the earth) as the Weſt Indians treat the ſugar cane, and by means of a plough throw a ſod over it. To do this more conveniently, it might in future be planted ſo as to facilitate it.

The perfection of the Philadelphia ſteel manufactory, and the reduction of the price (one fifth of the old value) give the manufacturers *in ſteel* a certainty of ſucceeding.

By the prices of *bread* and *meat* publiſhed in the Iriſh papers it appears that thoſe articles are 20 per cent. lower in Philadelphia, as alſo are rents and exciſes—Indeed there is no exciſe but on ſpirituous liquors. Malt liquors are as free as pump water. Stout porter is ſold here at 18 ſhillings ſterling for 32 gallons.

The French have lately diſcovered that a ſtout paper can be made of the bark of the Linden, or Linn tree—Pot Aſh can be made of the wood. There are tens of thouſands of thoſe trees encumbering the fertile lands of New-York and Pennſylvania, on the waters of Suſquehanna and Delaware.

Thoughts on the ſubject of Amendments
of the Fœderal Conſtitution.

WHEN we conſider the nature of our affairs, and compare the buſineſs of amending the conſtitution with the ſame meaſure in any other country, we diſcover at once, that a general convention will not be a proper body to effect the propoſed alterations. Were the ſtate legiſlatures to elect the members of a fœderal convention, it is evident that the people would have *no repreſentatives* therein; on the other hand, were the people at large to elect them, the ſtate governments would have *no repreſentatives*; and thus *the fœderal qualities* of the conſtitution would be endangered, and that *conſolidation*, about which ſo much apprehenſion has been expreſſed, would certainly enſue. But theſe objections do not exiſt againſt *propoſing* amendments by the *two houſes* of Congreſs; for the houſe of repreſentatives will conſent to none, that will affect the liberties of the people at large, by whom they are choſen; and the ſenate will conſent to none, that will diminiſh the rights of the ſtate governments, by whoſe legiſlatures they are elected; nor will they agree to any thing that will change the fœderal qualities of the conſtitution.

Were any alterations in the government of Great Britain propoſed, we cannot ſuppoſe a general convention, choſen by the people alone, would have that duty aſſigned to them; for the conſtitutional powers of the two other branches would probably be diminiſhed by them. *No one* eſtate of Parliament would be permitted to form alterations affecting the other two. All three muſt conſent. In ſhort, whether we conſider what equity and policy ſuggeſts as proper here, or reaſon from a compariſon with the neceſſary and rational proceedings under other forms of government, we muſt prefer the meaſure of propoſing amendments by the new Congreſs, as the only one that is ſtrictly proper. A trial of that mode firſt will not preclude the other, which will be as practicable then as now. Whatever amendments the mode by Congreſs ſhall give will be more immediate, leſs expenſive and inconvenient, and leſs diſagreeable in their effects upon the minds of the people, who are prevented by political agitations from attending to their private duties. A reſort to a general convention ſhould never be uſed, but upon extraordinary occaſions, and for cogent reaſons. The ferment that attends them muſt ever give an unfavorable impreſſion abroad, and muſt produce injurious effects at home. Cool reaſon is beſt exerciſed, when the meaſures purſuing have the complexion of ordinary acts of legiſlation. Paſſion naturally riſes high in extraordinary aſſemblies.

The number of characters qualified to diſcharge important public truſts are not very many in any country. America has certainly her ſhare of them, but many are prevented from undertaking them by the neceſſary attention to their profeſſions and private affairs. From this, and other cauſes, it is highly probable a new convention would contain many members of the new Congreſs. In confirmation of this, we ſee, that of the fœderal Repreſentatives and Senators already choſen, thirteen were members of the late general convention, and the remainder, who were not of that body, are only eleven. Of the whole twenty-four now elected, two thirds were choſen by the people to repreſent them in their reſpective ſtate conventions. 'Tis really unreaſonable to doubt the conduct of men thus repeatedly elected for public ſervice, and it were prepoſterous to ſuppoſe they do not poſſeſs and deſerve the confidence of the people.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Office of Foreign Affairs, December 24, 1788.

By the United States in Congreſs Aſſembled. Feb. 12, 1788.

"RESOLVED, That the Secretary for Foreign Affairs for the time being, be, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, upon application made to him for that purpoſe, to grant in the uſual form, Sea Letters for any veſſel or veſſels, owned entirely, and navigated chiefly by citizens of the United States, and bound on long and diſtant voyages, at his diſcretion; provided always, that it be made appear to him by oath or affirmation, or by ſuch other evidence as ſhall by him be deemed ſatisfactory, by the perſon or perſons applying therefor, that the veſſel or veſſels for which ſuch Sea Letters ſhall be required, ſhall, together with all and every part of her cargo, be owned entirely and commanded by officers, citizens of the United States, and ſhall be navigated for the moſt part by the ſame. That for this purpoſe, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs be, and he is here inſtructed to procure a ſufficient number of blank Sea Letters, drafted in the uſual form, and ſigned by the Preſident of Congreſs, for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and that the ſame, when filled up, be ſealed with the ſeal of the United States, and certified by the Secretary of Congreſs.

"CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

From inattention to the tenor of this act, applications for Sea Letters have been frequently made, without being accompanied with evidence ſufficient to eſtabliſh the facts required in it. It is expedient, therefore, to apprize thoſe whom it may concern, that previous to granting a Sea Letter, the following facts ſhould be proved, viz.

That the veſſel and *all* her cargo are owned *entirely* by citizens of the United States.

That the officers commanding her are likewiſe citizens of the ſaid ſtates.

That ſhe ſhall be navigated for the moſt part by citizens of the ſame.

Every application for a Sea Letter under this act ſhould be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation of one of the owners, expreſly declaring that he is one of the owners, and that the veſſel, cargo, officers and mariners, are ſuch as the act requires. It will alſo be proper, for greater certainty, that the affidavit or affirmation ſhould ſpecify the kind of veſſel, the name of the Captain, the place from whence and where bound, her tonnage, name, and number of hands. The affidavit or affirmation ſhould be made before one of the *principal* magiſtrates of the place, at which the deponent or affirmant may reſide.

N. B. The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to re-publiſh the following Act of Congreſs.

*** The Members of the Society for the relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a general meeting, on Monday, January 5, 1789, at the uſual place, in Lodge Alley, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

WANTED,
At the Sail-cloth Manufactory in Boſton,

THREE FLAX-DRESSERS, that have worked in a ſail-cloth Factory in England. And ſail-cloth WEAVERS may have conſtant employ: And if proved workmen, will have reaſonable charges paid for their paſſage. Apply to

Philad. Dec. 26, 1788. HEWES & ANTHONY.

THE partnerſhip of DEAVES, BAKER and ABELL, being this day diſſolved, by agreement, thoſe to whom they are indebted are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid; and thoſe who are indebted to them are requeſted to pay their reſpective accounts to the ſubſcribers, who continue the buſineſs, under the firm of

Baker and Abell,

And have for Sale, at their STORES in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet,

Green coffee in bags, Iriſh cargo beef, Iriſh linens and chintzes, plain and ſtriped cambricks, printed linens, handkerchiefs, corduroys, thickſets, royal ribs, ſattinets, iron ſhovels, axes, and a ſhip's large Copper.

All which they will ſell on *reaſonable terms* for CASH, or SHORT CREDIT. Dec. 31, 2788.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Thomas Jones, tavern-keeper, in Weſt Marlborough, on Monday, the 19th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four meſſuages and ſix lots or tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Marlborough, containing 416 acres and three quarters of an acre, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Nathan Hayes, John Paſmore, Aaron Baker, George Mitchel, James Hannum, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Nathaniel Ring, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Doe-run tavern, in the townſhip of Weſt Marlborough, on Monday, the 19th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three very valuable tracts or parcels of land, containing in the whole 493 acres with allowance, &c. on which are erected ſundry valuable buildings; among which are a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill. The above land is ſituate on the waters of Doe-run, in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands late of William Hambleton, William Webb, Ezekiel Harlan, Thomas Nixon and others: The ſaid land is very fertile, and has a great proportion of meadow. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Nathaniel Ring and Elizabeth his wife, both deceaſed, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 23d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by Brandywine creek, lands of George Peirce, Thomas Bailey and others, containing by eſtimation 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Jonathan Chalfant, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th day of January next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, bounded by a ſmall branch of French creek, and vacant land, containing 235 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads and highways. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Stevens, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of London-grove, bounded by lands of Thomas Speakman and others, containing 150 acres, and the uſual allowance for roads and highways. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Francis Williamſon, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 27th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Sir John Fagg, Suſanna Cadman and others, containing 124 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Moore and William Moore, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 28th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Bunting, David Legatees, Alexander Caruthers, &c. containing 232 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Steel, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 29th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nottingham, bounded by Octorara creek, lands of Thomas Coulſon, James Wilſon, James Betty and Iſabella Edwards, containing 158 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Dickey, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called Partnerſhip, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Mackey, Thomas Hayes, William Hanna and David Powel, containing 246 acres and an half, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Willey, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, lying in Gallaway township, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing by eſtimation about 550 acres of land, marſh and cedarſwamp, about 200 acres of which is excellent ſalt meadow, which is favored with freſh water ſprings ſufficient to ſupply a hundred head of cattle, and about 100 acres of freſh meadow may be made with a very ſmall expence, not exceeding twenty pounds in banking, and about 60 acres of cleared land and more may eaſily be cleared, the reſt well timbered; there are on ſaid premiſes a two ſtory frame houſe and barn, a ſmall apple orchard of good bearing trees. It is allowed to be an excellent place for a large ſtock, as the meadow all joins the upland. The place itſelf is ſituated in an excellent ſtand for a ſtore, as there is none kept within many miles of the place, and there has been one kept there for 20 years paſt, it is within the compaſs of three miles of two good landings, and within a mile and three quarters of two or more ſaw-mills, which renders it ſuitable for both or either calling as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid plantation may have peaceable poſſeſſion by the firſt day of March next, with an indiſputable title, where credit will be given, and payment made eaſy, by ANDREW MILLER, living in Greenwich, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any perſon wanting to know the value and quality of ſaid plantation may, by viewing the premiſes, or applying to *Joſeph Slone*, Surveyor, in Haddonfield, or *Richard Wood*, ſen. of Greenwich, or *James Scull*, adjoining the lands. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber.

October 25, 1788. ‡

JUST PUBLISHED, *and to be Sold, by the groſs, dozen or ſingle one, at the cuſtomary price, by* E. OSWALD, *at his Printing-Office,*

Mark Time's ALMANAC

For the year of our Lord 1789,

Containing the riſing, ſetting, places and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; eclipſes of the Satellites of Jupiter; tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's Diſk, and Elements of the expected Comet; the phaſes, node, age and latitude of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the planets (including the Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the culmination of the Pointers; the Equation of Time; the time of high-water at Philadelphia for every day in the year: Alſo the increaſe, decreaſe and length of days; the judgment of the weather; feſtivals and other remarkable days, &c.

1. Addreſs to the readers. 2. Anecdote of a new made Juſtice. 3. The toaſt. 4. Rewards of virtue. 5. A wiſh. 6. An eſſay on trifles. 7. Modern wit---a tale. 8. The advice of *William Penn*, Eſquire, to his children, relative to their civil and religious conduct. 9. Receipts for a cold in the head, the meaſles, gripes, and for an excellent eye-water. 10. Liberty and ſlavery. 11. A word in ſeaſon. 12. Anecdote of a young woman. 13. Anecdote of a certain lady. 14. A ſhort ſermon. 15. The Lawyer's prayer. 16. Good advice. 17. Times of holding the reſpective courts of juſtice in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. 18. Liſt of ſtages---eaſtward---ſouthward---northward and weſtward. 19. Liſt of poſt-days, on the winter and ſummer eſtabliſhments. 20. Time of fairs. 21. Times and places of the yearly and general meetings of the Friends. 22. Rules for finding the time of high-water at Capes May, Henlopen, Henry, Hatteras, New-York, Charleſton light-houſe, Cape Canſo, Halifax, Port Roſeway, Boſton, and Nantucket Shoals. 23. Liſt of members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania. 24. Liſt of the members of the General Aſſembly. 25. Liſt of civil officers. 26. Liſt of Prothonotaries, Recorders, and Regiſters of counties. 27. Chronology of remarkable events in America ſince its diſcovery. 28. An intereſt table, at ſix per cent. from one ſhilling to one thouſand pounds. 29. A table ſhewing the weight and value of coins as they now paſs in England, Pennſylvania and New-York. 30. A table ſhewing the value of any number of dollars from one to ten thouſand, at 7/6 each. 31. Liſts of roads, &c.

For SALE, or to be LET,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years,*

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohocking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of theſe lands is very good; there are ſeveral lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fiſh, and affording fine mill ſtreams. There are now building thereon, ten houſes, which will be let or ſold with a quantity of land ſufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public houſe, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good ſituation for a ſtore, ſaw-mill, griſt mill, a blackſmith and other tradeſmen, who can have lots of any ſize. The ſettlers will have a free grant of lots for places of worſhip and ſchool-houſes. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickaſon's ſaw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvement. There are many ſettlements now made, and making to the northward and weſtward of theſe lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennſylvania and New-York. *James Duffield* or *John Packer*, Carpenters, who will be on the premiſes till near the winter, can ſhew the draughts of the land. Enquire of *Moore Furman*, Eſq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Eſq; Kingwood, New-Jerſey, or in Philadelphia of TENCH COXE, and

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788. NALBRO' FRAZIER.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his OFFICE, the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court-houſe*,---Continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of *Paper Money*, *Certificates* and *Public Securities*, of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable *Commiſſions*.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENT;

With the APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance, of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by HUGH GAINE and EDWARD PRIOR, *New-York*; by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK and WILLIAM YOUNG, *Philadelphia*; by TOWNSEND & PATTON, *Baltimore*; and by the EDITOR in *Trenton*.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions---and that the ſeveral Printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

William Cavenough,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown Inn,

DRAWS, AT A MODERATE CHARGE,

DEEDS, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Aſſignments Charterparties, Compoſitions of Creditors, Copartnerſhips, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Petitions, Wills, Proteſts, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, with care, accuracy and diſpatch.

November 3, 1788.

Intelligence and Broker's-Office,

November 3, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers have opened an intelligence and broker's-office in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets where they buy and ſell certificates and paper money of every denomination, bills of exchange on England, Holland, France, &c. bank ſtock, and all other kinds of transferable property.

They diſcount bills and notes. Procure caſh immediately on approved notes, or any kind of depoſits.

Country people and others may be accommodated with the exact ſums in certificates and ſtate money wich they may want for the land-office; alſo may have their warrants carried through on moderate terms.

Perſons wanting to purchaſe or ſell any kind of goods, lands, farms, lots or houſes, horſes and carriages of any ſort, may regiſter their buſineſs in ſaid office, and have the earlieſt notice of the higheſt price, or of thoſe who want to purchaſe or ſell.

Book-keepers, clerks, ſchoolmaſters (deſirous to ſettle in the country) barkeepers, hoſtlers, gentlemens ſervants, waiters, tradeſmen of every profeſſion, wet and dry nurſes, houſekeepers, ſeamſtreſſes, chamber and kitchen maids, men and women cooks, ſervant boys and girls, may hear of employments, and employers be furniſhed with any of the above deſcription.

Thoſe who have houſes, rooms, lodgings or boarding to let, may hear of perſons wanting ſuch; and thoſe who want ſuch, may be ſupplied by applying at ſaid office.

All applicants relative to employmets, are to pay down one-eighth of a dollar on their names being regiſtered, and as much more, when ſerved according to their deſire.

It is neceſſary that thoſe who apply for employment produce their characters in writing.

Every tranſaction will be kept ſecret if required.

The utility of a general intelligence-office has been ſo manifeſt as to induce the preſent undertakers to hope for the encouragement of the public, eſpecially as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to the commands of their employers, and to render the office as uſeful as poſſible.

4 w CAVENOUGH & HART.

Wanted to purchaſe for a term of years, a healthy negroe or mulatto woman, between 18 and 30 years of age. Enquire at the intelligence-office. The caſh will be paid down.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of SHARP and WILLIAM DELANY are requeſted to pay the ſubſcriber their reſpective balances; and all perſons to whom ſaid partnerſhip remain indebted, are deſired to call for payment. SHARP DELANY.

In order to cloſe the accounts of ſaid partnerſhip, a conſiderable quantity of Capital Drugs will be diſpoſed of for caſh, approved notes, or the uſual credit, on as low terms as ſuch goods can be imported.

The aſſortment conſiſts of Bark, Jallap, Cream of Tartar, Opium, Quickſilver, Camphor, Gum Arabic, Galls, and a variety of ſuch drugs as are now in uſe.

Iſaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide, nearly oppoſite, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to tranſact every branch of buſineſs as a Broker, with fidelity, care and diſpatch.

To be Sold, or exchanged for Property in or near the city of Philadelphia,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor, and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale apply to *Thomas Kinſey*, on the premiſes, or to *Samuel Robeſon*, in Vine near Front-ſtreet.

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let. Nov. 28, 1788. †

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewiſe 7 acres of ſwamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſeveral out-houſes, a barn and ſtables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or graſs; 180 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber, with a run of water all along one ſide of ſaid plantation, lying in the townſhip of Manington, Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Alſo another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber; lying in the aforeſaid county, and to be ſold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

Auguſt 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The ſubſcriber has three negroes to diſpoſe of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant well finiſhed

CHARIOT,

With HARNESS for two Horſes.

Apply to —— PENMAN, Coach-maker, in Cheſnut-Street. c. t. f.

Taken up aſtray in the county of Bedford, State of Pennſylvania, the following CREATURES, viz.

A BAY Mare, about thirteen hands high, four years old, trots all.

A black Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her face, trots and paces.

A bay Mare, 13 hands high, 11 years old, branded with the letter D on the near ſhoulder, trots all.

A dark bay Mare, with a ſtar in her face, ſome white hairs on her noſe, age unknown.

A black Mare, about 13 hands high, age unknown.

A bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, has a brand, trots and paces.

A bright bay Mare, about 17 years old, ſome ſaddle marks, trots and paces,

A bright bay Horſe, 14 hands high, has a ſtar in his face, trots and paces.

A brown Horſe, about 12 hands high, with a ſtar in his face, trots all.

A dark brown Horſe, 6 years old, 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks.

A bay Mare, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, a white ſtripe down her face, one white foot, ſome ſaddle marks.

A black Mare, about 13 hands high, 7 years old, one white foot, trots all.

A grey Mare, 8 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with a ſtirrup iron, had on an old bell.

A black Mare, 6 years old, about 13 hands high, trots all.

A dark bay Horſe, about 14 hands high, 3 white feet, trots all, age unknown.

A dark bay Horſe, 6 years old, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his face, branded as appears to be with a fiſh-gig, trots all.

A grey Mare, 9 years old, about 12 hands high, trots all.

A black Horſe, 12 years old, 15 hands high, two white feet on the near ſide, trots and paces.

A black Mare, 13 years old, about 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, trots all.

A bright bay Horſe, 9 years old, about 12 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, trots and paces.

A dark cheſnut coloured Horſe, 9 years old, about 11 hands high, trots and paces.

A black Horſe, about 13 hands high, a white ſpot on each ſide of his back, branded with a ſtirrup iron on the near ſhoulder, 9 years old, trots all.

A grey Mare, 8 years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder C and on the near buttock T.

A ſorrel Mare, 14 hands high, about 12 years old, white mane and tail, trots all.

A bay Mare, about 14 years old, between 12 and 13 hands high, trots all.

The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold, according to law, by GEORGE WOODS, Ranger.

November 10, 1788.

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